FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RADIO REPORTS ON REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

AU191550 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Jun 81

[ATA commentary: "Restatement of the Aggressive and Dominating Policy of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Agencies report that U.S. President Reagan held a press conference in Washington, in which he answered questions on the foreign and internal policies of the United States.

The U.S. President's replies to the questions put to him on foreign policy problems were mainly a reconfirmation of the militaristic and warmongering course of the U.S. administration and of the great ambitions of U.S. imperialism for hegemony and world domination. Answering questions concerning the situation in Europe and the exacerbation of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry on this continent, Reagan, justifying himself with the slogan of the balance of power with the Soviet social imperialists, uttered some threats about the possibility of a nuclear conflict between the two superpowers.

When asked about the latest events in the Middle East, Reagan reiterated U.S. support for Israel. He stated specifically that Israel does not constitute a threat to the Arab countries and added that the bandit-like Israeli attack against the nuclear reactor in Iraq was a reasonable defensive action. Under the conditions whereby Israel is becoming more arrogant and aggressive each day by attacking Lebanon and increasing tension in the Middle East, Reagan declared hypocritically that the mission of special envoy Habib in the Middle East would bring peace. Apparently, Reagan and U.S. imperialism consider the large amount of arms which they are supplying to Israel and the military aid totalling $3 billion granted to their regional policeman as a guarantee for this peace.

Another question dealt with at the press conference was the U.S. decision to sell offensive weapons to social imperialist China. Reagan defined this action as normalizing the process of improving relations between the two countries. In this connection, the U.S. President once again reflected Washington's intention to gather social imperialist China and other forces in the area around itself in the service of its interests in the rivalry with the Russian social imperialists who, on their side, are trying to do the same in their inter-imperialist confrontation with the United States.

Still in the context of their bitter rivalry in trying to penetrate each other's areas of influence, Reagan also spoke about the situation in Poland, implying that any possible action by the Soviet social imperialists in that country would be followed by some similar revenge action by the United States.

Speaking about internal problems, which centered mainly on the general economic crisis, the White House leader reiterated the promises that he also used during the election campaign. He showed determination to implement the measures announced in his economic program particularly those concerning the reduction of expenditures in the social field, that is, in education, culture, health and so forth. Reagan stressed once again the administration's support for the free initiatives of big monopoly capital, making it clear that he is defending the interests of big capital.

NEWSPAPER SCORNS SOVIET MEDITERRANEAN PROPOSALS

AU191731 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 15 Jun 81 p 4

[Gezim Skenderi article: "The Mediterranean Winds and the Kremlin's New Bag"]

[Text] According to ancient Greek mythology, Aeolus, the god of the winds, gathered together all the winds of the Mediterranean and put them in one single bag in order to assure a calm voyage for Odysseus. Brezhnev, the head of the Soviet social imperialists, is trying to repeat the feat in these modern times. He is trying to gather all the Mediterranean in the bag of Soviet hegemonism, not just all the winds. This was precisely the aim of the so-called international agreement on the Mediterranean that the Kremlin leader proposed on 9 June and which TASS hastened to give much publicity to.

It is clear that the international label of this new Soviet proposal seeks to disguise the real hegemonistic and dangerous substance of this so-called agreement for the Mediterranean peoples. In the same way that the United States needs such things, Soviet social imperialism needs such international "participation" and the publicity it would provide for such an agreement to legitimize the military presence of the two superpowers in the Mediterranean, where their navies, consisting of about 50 units each, are kept illegally and contrary to the will of the Mediterranean peoples. The conclusion of a so-called international agreement on the Mediterranean dictated by Soviet social imperialism and U.S. imperialism would be a blank check enabling both superpowers to remain in the Mediterranean and patrol its waters permanently.

Compelling the Mediterranean countries to accept a so-called agreement, the Soviet social imperialists also assume the right to secure bases, port facilities and so forth, which would be legitimized in the name of "guaranteeing the implementation" of this international agreement. As has happened on other occasions, it is obvious that Moscow and Washington, in cooperation, would secure a monopoly for themselves in controlling the implementation of this agreement. Briefly, the result would be an even larger military presence of U. S. and Soviet imperialism in the Mediterranean, and intensification of their pressure and hegemonistic diktat.

The dangerous nature of the new Soviet plan for the Mediterranean becomes obvious when one examines its major points. First, this plan proclaims a "coordinated reduction of armed forces in this area," as far as the U. S. and Soviet naval forces deployed in the Mediterranean are concerned. This means that the question of their departure, which is the wish of the Mediterranean peoples, is not raised at all. This so-called reduction of forces, like the "reduction of forces in central Europe," will be transformed into a narrow Soviet-American negotiation "to find a suitable military balance in the Mediterranean." The plan requires the peoples of the Mediterranean to reduce their armed forces, that is, to weaken their defense and thus make it easier for the social imperialists and imperialists to advance their adventurous plans. Another point in the Soviet plan pertains to the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean. But who is to check the American and Soviet warships, the carrier-borne bombers and nuclear submarines? Moreover, the supposed demand for the withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons legitimizes and accepts the deployment of American and Soviet warships carrying conventional weapons. Another promise made by the Soviet plan concerns the "extension of measures of trust" in the military field. More concretely, this means that the Mediterranean countries should remain satisfied with some notification by the two superpowers regarding their military maneuvers in the Mediterranean and that they should not oppose them.

The so-called international agreement for the Mediterranean is thus only a new step in the hegemonistic ambitions of the Soviet social imperialists in the Mediterranean and in accordance with the expansionistic strategic objectives of Soviet social imperialism.

BASHKIMI RECALLS ANNIVERSARY OF INVASION OF USSR

AU220947 Tirana ATA in English 0906 GMT 22 Jun 81

["Halt the Bloody Hand of Imperialist and Social-Imperialist Warmongers"--BTA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 22 Jun (ATA)--Forty years ago, on June 22, 1941, the Hitlerite hordes unleashed the perfidious attack against the homeland of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet Union, in an attempt to liquidate the only socialist state in the world, to subjugate the Soviet peoples and to pave the road to the establishment of their domination in the world.

The progressive people and mankind everywhere in the world, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes today in an article, received with profound indignation this barbarous act, which constituted a further escalation of the attempts to establish the darkest order, the most savage slavery history had ever known.

The peoples, the newspaper points out, did not submit to the aggression of German Nazis and their allies; on the contrary, they responded to the fascist challenge with a determined struggle which led to the shameful defeat of the powers of the Axis, with millions were the people in the mountains of Albania, Yugoslavia, Greece or Italy down to the fields of France, who heroically fought to suppress the head of the Nazi beast.

The peoples will never forget the legendary and titanic struggle of the Soviet peoples, the Red Army, led by the Bolshevik party with J. V. Stalin at the head at those moments when the fate of mankind was decided.

The post-war history, the newspaper continued, brings innumerable facts showing of the aggressive activity of the super-powers. The imperialists and social-imperialists--the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union and their military blocs NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, their efforts to subjugate the peoples and to establish their domination on them. The criminal aggressions of American imperialism against Korea or Vietnam, the occupation of Czechoslovakia or Afghanistan on the part of the Soviet social-imperialists and many other examples like these, are quite meaningful in this respect. In the meantime, new aggressions against the peoples and their freedom are uninterruptedly prepared in the military staffs of the superpowers or the backstages of their diplomacy.

It is a fact that the danger of war, due to the intensification of the armament race, the reinforcement of the aggressive blocs of NATO and the Warsaw treaty, the fierce rivalry for hegemony between the superpowers, the interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, the attacks against the freedom and independence of the nations, not only that has not been avoided, but it is becoming ever more threatening. There is no dearth of tension and war which is not linked with the intrigues, plots and interferences of the superpowers.

The Balkans, too, is involved in the imperialist intrigues and rivalry of the two superpowers. The PSR of Albania and the PLA, the newspaper underlines, have long ago warned of the intrigues and plots of the superpowers in Balkans and of their attempts to create conflicts in this peninsula. "The Balkans has not been by itself a 'powder keg' Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed. It has become as such in the past by the foreigners, the imperialists, who carried all the detonators in their hands. They want it to be as such even today. The task of the Balkan peoples is to cut with the sword all the wicks, so that peace and security be really established in the Balkans. It is natural that our peoples are in need of having friends. But they should never become tools of the foreigners to the detriment of the interests of each people in particular and all our peoples taken together".

With its policy and stands, Socialist Albania has proved and will prove in the future, too, that it is a resolute opponent of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, the Chinese one and any other imperialism. It has publicly stated that it will not allow its territory be used by the foreigners as a springboard against other countries, that no evil will ever come to the neighbours from Albania, but it will hold them. The Albanian people know well from where the danger comes. They will fight in defence of freedom, independence and sovereignty of their country.

The situation created in the world today is explosive and fraught with great dangers for the peoples, their freedom and independence. The imperialists and social-imperialists are pushing the world towards a new world slaughter, more terrible than the first two. In these conditions, the newspaper BASHKIMI concludes, security and peace cannot be expected from the agreements of the superpowers, but from the peoples themselves, only when they will take in their hands the cause of peace and hurl themselves into active actions in defence of it.

CHAIRMAN DODE INTERVIEWED ON 5-YEAR PLAN DIRECTIVES

AU212055 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Radio reportage: "Towards a Bright Future With the Party in the Lead"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday and today we have been to various production centers, agricultural cooperatives, ministries and central institutions in our country. First we are speaking to Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission: "The draft directives of the Eighth AWP Congress for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which were approved by the 10th AWP Central Committee Plenum, reflect a grand program for the country's socioeconomic development. Our working class and cooperativist peasantry, with Enver Hoxha at the head, have successfully fulfilled the main directives of our economic and cultural development defined by the Seventh AWP Congress, despite the great difficulties created by the imperialist-revisionist blockade against our country. Social production increased by 24 percent in 1980 as compared to 1975; that is, twice as fast as the birth rate. Despite the sabotaging acts and interruption of credits and economic relations with the Chinese revisionists, the process of socialist industrialization was not interrupted. Industry was strengthened in other important branches. The volume of industrial production during the last 5-year plan increased at an average annual rate of 6.1 percent.

"Important steps forward were taken in the overall intensification of our socialist agriculture. On this basis, the general agricultural production for the Sixth 5-Year Plan increased by 21 percent as compared to the Fifth 5-Year Plan. The volume of construction was 15 percent higher in the 1976-1980 period than in 1971-1975. The general social production in 1985 in comparison to 1980 is stipulated to increase 32-34 percent; national income 33-35 percent; investments volume for the 5 years taken together 23-25 percent; per capita real income 8-10 percent and others. The increase of social production alone in the Seventh 5-Year Plan as compared to the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be equal to the whole social production realized during the Third 5-Year Plan. National income will increase at a rapid rate. Despite the high birth rate, which is the highest in Europe, per capita income will be 2.3 times higher in 1985 than in 1960, when the revisionist Soviet Union cut off all credits and aid to our country; and it will be 30 percent higher than in 1978 when the Chinese revisionists cut off all credits and aid. The volume of national income stipulated to be created for the whole 5-year plan is equal to that created in the Second, Third and Fourth 5-Year Plans taken together. For the development of branches in various cultural and economic sectors an average of 1.4 times more investments will be made during each year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan than during each year of 1971-1980. The mean export volume for 10 years will be 2 times greater than the mean export volume in the last 10 years. During the 5-year plan 200,000 new jobs will be created in the city and countryside."

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES DIRECTIVES

AU221734 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Summary] Our correspondents from various districts have been speaking with various people about the draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Today we meet with Domestic Trade Minister Viktor Nushi who tells us about the achievements in the last 5-year plan and the initiatives for this 5-year plan.

"During the last 5 years the working masses' well-being has been further raised and also the supply of basic consumer goods to the public has been further improved throughout the whole country, in all districts, particular zones, in the countryside and city. Firm stable prices have been secured for basic consumer goods." The draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan stipulate an increase in such things as consumer buying power, real per capita income and supply of basic consumer goods on the market. In this way it is guaranteed that "the turnover of retail goods will increase by 22-24 percent in 1985 as compared to 1980. The turnover growth of retail goods is twice as great as the birth rate."

Stipulated increases in "light industry of 37-39 percent and food industry of 20-22 percent" guarantee more goods to be sold to the public in 1985, for example (?fats) increase by 27 percent; fish 2.5 times more; fabrics 24 percent more; shoes 30 percent more; and vegetables 48 percent more." Also such household goods as electrical appliances will increase.

Measures should be taken for better distribution of basic consumer goods and the increase of the trade material base. Special concern has been given to storage, especially refrigeration, so that there can be continual trade in certain goods without relying on seasons. The directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan are especially concerned with people's well-being.

YOUTH ORGANIZATION CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

AU201900 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania held its plenum this morning in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana. The plenum was attended by leading cadres of the district youth organizations of the union, aktivists from economic enterprises, cooperatives and schools, as well as leading cadres of other mass organizations.

A report on the further deepening of the work of the Union of Working Youth of Albania organization to further raise the participation of the youth in the technical-scientific revolution as an important factor in the fulfillment of tasks in the production sector was delivered by Etemije Zeneli, secretary of the union's Central Committee.

The report and ensuing debate analyzed the effort made to date and the tasks confronting the union's organizations in educating their members with love and passion for science and technology, in raising their participation in the creative and research work and in the fulfillment of the tasks during the jubilee year of the AWP's 40th anniversary and of the seventh 5-year period as a whole.

The plenum was also addressed by Mehmet Karakushi delegate and member of the AWP Central Committee.

JUDICIARY COMMISSION EXAMINES CIVIL CODE

AU201901 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The Commission for the Judiciary of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania met to examine the draft civil code, the draft civil procedure code and other draft laws and to determine its own tasks in connection with the submission of these draft laws to the assembly for approval in the seventh session of the ninth legislature.

VISITING ROMANIAN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN RUSE

AU201435 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Talks between Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council Executive Committee, and Angelo Miculescu, Romanian minister of agriculture and deputy prime minister, began in Ruse today. Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Petur Petrov, first secretary of Ruse Okrug party committee, also attended the talks.

The two sides reviewed the past bilateral cooperation in agriculture and discussed certain problems connected with ocean fishing.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN VISITS PLOVDIV

AU201812 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The world hunting exhibition in Plovdiv today was visited by army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Dobri Dzhurov. The two ministers visited the palace of nations along with the exhibition pavilions of Bulgaria, the GDR and other countries.

LUKANOV RECEIVES GREEK GOVERNMENT'S DHIMAS

AU221550 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jun (BTA)--Minister Stavros Dhimas, member of the Greek Government, is on a business visit here. He will meet and have talks with different members of the Bulgarian Government.

The visit is aimed at seeking out new forms for concretization of the ways of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation in compliance with the agreements achieved at the meetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis last May.

Today Minister Stavros Dhimas was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the ministerial council.

ALMEYDA-LED CHILEAN DELEGATION DEPARTS SOFIA

AU201515 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 20 Jun (BTA)--A delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile led by Mr Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the party, was on a formal visit to Bulgaria, June 18 through 20, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Clodomiro Almeyda. At the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest.

The delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile had talks with a delegation of the CC of the BCP headed by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. Information was exchanged during the talks on the tasks the two parties are solving at the present stage, and views were exchanged on topical matters of the international politics and the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The delegation of the Chilean Socialist Party informed about the situation in Chile, about the struggle of the Chilean people for freedom and democracy, and emphasized that the main task of the Socialist Party of Chile now is its organisational and political strengthening inside the country, the uniting of all leftist and democratic forces in Chile and the building up of a broad anti-dictatorship coalition. Great gratitude was expressed to the BCP and the Bulgarian people for the steady backing they are extending to the just struggle of the Chilean people.

The delegation of the CC of the BCP made the guests familiar with the successes scored by the Bulgarian people in building up a developed socialist society. The readiness of the communists and all workers in Bulgaria to expand their international solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people was confirmed and the conviction was expressed that the unity of all leftist and democratic forces in Chile, the basis of which being the national unity bloc and its core--the union of communists and socialists, will speed up the overthrowing of the bloodstained fascist dictatorship of Pinochet.

The two parties to the talks expressed their great concern over the aggravation of international tension, the use of the policy of strength in international relations, the resuming of the arms race and the appearing of a threat to detente. They assessed highly the constructive proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress, aimed at the preservation and consolidation of the peace and security on the planet.

The solidarity of the BCP and the Socialist Party of Chile with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for national liberation and social progress, was affirmed. Absolute solidarity was expressed with the Cuban revolution being threatened by imperialism, with the activity of the Sandinista National Liberation Front towards the establishment and development of the revolutionary gains in new Nicaragua, with the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people against the reactionary junta, with the struggle of the Guatemalan and other Latin American patriots for freedom and democracy.

The representatives of the two parties expressed satisfaction with the previous development of relations between the BCP and the socialist party of Chile and dwelt upon the possibilities for their further expanding resting on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism.

BENIN MINISTER VISITS TO DISCUSS PLANNING

AU221542 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jun (BTA)--Talks were held here today between the deputy chairman of the ministerial council and chairman of the State Planning committee, Mr Kiril Zarev and the minister of planning, statistics and the economic analysis of Benin, Mr Aboubacar Baba Moussa. They discussed the possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of planning.

MLADENOV CONGRATULATES DRA'S DOST ON APPOINTMENT

LD220924 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0505 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Kabul, 18 Jun (BAKHTAR)--On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries a congratulatory telegram sent by Petur Mladenov, the foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria addressed to Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been received here.

The telegram reads:

I hope you will accept my sincere congratulation and best wishes on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In view of the short period that has elapsed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and Bulgaria, these relations have considerably developed and strengthened, and since the victory of the April Revolution especially its new evolutionary phase these have entered a new qualitative state growing day by day".

The people of Bulgaria feel happy about the successes achieved by the people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and express their solidarity with the people of Afghanistan in their struggle against the internal and external enemies of the April Revolution and with their efforts for the reconstruction of Afghanistan and the creation of a peaceful atmosphere in the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express confidence that the relations between Afghanistan and Bulgaria would reach its high stage of development and be further strengthened and consolidated in the interests of the people of the two countries, peace and cooperation in the world.

PCI DELEGATION VISITS COUNTRY 12-19 JUN

AU191846 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a working group of the PCI Central Committee led by Claudio Verdini, Central Committee member, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 12 to 19 June 1981. The delegation acquainted itself with the training of party cadres. The delegation also had talks with Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and Georgi Grigorov, BCP Central Committee member and chief of the Organizational Department at the BCP Central Committee.

The Italian comrades highly assessed the cheerful and creative atmosphere existing in the country, the universally acknowledged prestige of the BCP, particularly the standard of the party's cadre work.

BRIEFS

ARCHITECTURAL COOPERATION WITH SYRIA--Sofia, 11 Jun (BTA)--Today Mr Georgi Stoilov, chairman of the Union of the Bulgarian Architects, and Mr (Ahmad Algafari) signed a cooperation agreement regarding the sphere of architecture and town development between the Union of the Bulgarian Architects and the Syndicate of Engineers of the Syrian Arab Republic. In the next 5 years scientific visits for exchange experience, information and publications on matters related to the spheres mentioned above, participation in contests, exhibitions and exchange of specialists are planned. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 11 Jun 81 AU]

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH SYRIA--Sofia, 12 Jun (BTA)--Today the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic signed a consular convention. The convention will regulate consular relations and will secure the rights and the defense of juridical and physical persons of the two friendly countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1347 GMT 12 Jun 81 AU]

COOPERATION PLAN WITH CUBA--A 1981-85 cooperation plan in the sphere of science, education and culture between Bulgaria and Cuba was signed in Sofia today. The document was signed by Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by Jose Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria. This plan provides for a comprehensive material and cultural cooperation between the two countries in conformity with the decisions adopted by the appropriate congresses of the BCP and the Cuban Communist Party. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 12 Jun 81 AU]

COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--Madrid, 12 Jun (BTA)--The 3rd session of the Bulgaro-Spanish commission for trade, economic, industrial and technological cooperation was held from June 8 to 12 in Madrid. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and the Spanish by Mr Augustin Hidalgo Quintana, Spain's state secretary of trade. The possibilities for development of the economic, industrial and technological cooperation in this and the coming years have been (?discussed). The two sides approved some proposals for expanding cooperation in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, metallurgy and mineral resources, agriculture and the food industry, the light and the chemical industries and in deliveries of complete plants and machinery to third countries. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 12 Jun 81 AU]

COMMENTARY SCORES 'REACTIONARY' ACTIVITY IN POLAND

LD221806 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Regeneration is a word now frequently used in Poland's internal affairs. It is linked with efforts to overcome deformations of socialism and this had earlier also been recognized by Poland's Solidarity trade union, but after a short time those who wanted to use the people's dissatisfaction for their own ends have penetrated Solidarity with their antisocialist program. Their version of the term "regeneration" was ringing with a false tone and has now also become a definition of the destructive strike activities of Solidarity. It is the aim of these activities to discredit the socialist leadership of Poland, to prove that it is incapable of coping with the situation and that it must be replaced.

Extremists in the ranks of Solidarity have confused many people with this. Such extremists are the vanguard of reactionary forces taking part in attacks on the people's power.

Speaking on Soviet television Leonid Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of International Information, quoted from a letter written by a Polish citizen, who referred to the situation in his country as a power struggle between socialism and forces desiring to restore the capitalist system in Poland, and the letter continues: Pretending to be a trade union organization a political party is coming into being, which is bent on discrediting anything that has been achieved in Poland.

These views were also corroborated by the editors of the Warsaw paper RZECZYWISTOSC interviewing their colleagues from socialist countries. The editors of this paper are supporting Marxist-Leninist principles. Solidarity is exerting pressure against them, threats are uttered to burn down their editorial offices or to take revenge in their families. The publicists of RZECZYWISTOSC drew special attention to the present right wing onslaught against the PZPR. The right wing assisted by Solidarity and the church is getting ready to assume power and desires to turn the United Workers' Party into a social democratic party of the intelligentsia and petty bourgeosie.

Preparations for the ninth extraordinary congress of the party clearly reveal these aims. Therefore, Leonid Zamyatin, speaking on Soviet television, referred to this period as a key period in the activities of Poland's communists in the interest of getting Poland out of its disastrous situation.

Poland is part of Europe. For over 30 years now the people of Poland have been living within frontiers established as a result of the Soviet victory over Hitlerite Germany. For over 30 years these frontiers have been guaranteed by the Warsaw Treaty alliance. In Washington and in NATO circles in general there are calculations about weakening socialist countries not only through the arms race but also by severing Poland from this community.

The dangerous nature of such endeavors should be recalled to mind especially now on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Hiterlite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union. Nowadays too some people on the opposite side of the Atlantic are toying with the idea of an armed attack against socialist countries. This fact also points to the seriousness of present day developments in Poland, discussed by Leonid Zamyatin on Soviet television.

THREATS TO NEW POLISH MARXIST MAGAZINE REPORTED

LD230344 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1950 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Here are some reports from Poland:

The editors of the new [word indistinct] magazine RZECZYWISTOSC held a press conference for foreign journalists accredited in Poland.

They spoke about the present situation in the country and the reason why the magazine was formed. According to the editors, this was necessary because today there is no newspaper in Poland capable of advocating the line of a Marxist-Leninist party and pointing to the dangers which exist in the country.

The publication came into being spontaneously, at the initiative of workers among whom it has the largest number of contributors. Naturally, the tone of the articles is not to the liking of certain forces which today quite openly profess and advocate antisocialist demands in Poland, vilify and vulgarize Poland's alliance with the socialist countries, and on more than one occasion have called for terrorist actions. The editorial office has already received letters in which these elements threaten to set fire to the building and use violence against the editors and members of their families.

This is but one example of all that is happening in Poland today and every day, and it is therefore quite logical that Poland and the events connected with it arouse attention among the world public.

ADJOURNMENT OF POLISH TRIAL TERMED 'CONCESSION'

LD180922 Prague CTK in English 0808 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 18 Jun (CTK)--Today's RUDE PRAVO described the decision of a Warsaw court to adjourn the trial of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary organization "Confederation of Independent Poland" as another concession to anti-socialist forces.

The daily [words indistinct] that on its third day, the trial was adjourned at the request of the defence which wanted additional time to thoroughly study the evidence. The presiding judge granted the request, even though the public prosecutor argued that the defendants and their lawyers had had ample time for preparations.

RUDE PRAVO said that even though the guilt of the defendants--Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremietiev, Tadeusz Stansky and Tadeusz Jandziszak founded an organization financed from abroad with a view to overthrow the Polish constitutional ties of alliance with socialist countries--is incontestable, the adjournment of the trial must be seen as another concession of the authorities to anti-socialist forces which demand release of these proponents of counter-revolution.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR

LD222238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, ambassador of the USSR. During a comradely talk they discussed concrete issues of further development of the all-round cooperation between the state and economic organs of the two countries. Particular attention was paid to national economic cooperation.

FRENCH ELECTION RESULTS SHOW 'NEW SITUATION'

LD221450 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Mikal Berko review]

[Text] The hour of socialists and socialism has struck in France. This was claimed by Premier Pierre Mauroy immediately after the announcement of the results of the second round of the extraordinary parliamentary elections in France on which basis the French Socialist Party won an absolute majority of parliamentary seats in the National Assembly. He went on to talk about a legacy and about those who will inherit it in the interest of the renewal of the future of France. Speaking of the right, he talked about its attempt to disparage and discard the votes of those who had committed themselves to Mitterrand and his line.

The reliable majority the Socialist Party won in the current extraordinary parliamentary elections is an event today that has provoked reaction from the world press and representatives of political camps and states. The unanimous verdict is that a totally new situation has arisen on the Seine. Many have, however, attempted, from the very beginning, to explain the surprising victory of the Socialists and left as a defeat of the French Communist Party. In general, the question of their participation in the government would appear to busy the minds of bourgeois politicians and the right-wing circles in the West. At this moment, talks are still going on about the composition of the new government and, therefore, also about the possible participation of Communists in the government, without whom--and this has also been admitted by the leadership of the Socialist Party--even Mitterrand himself would not have won such a convincing victory.

Thus, the left has come into power after 23 years; 283 Socialist seats and 43 Communist seats in the new French National Assembly represent a majority of more than 55 percent of votes. Judging from the first reactions from Washington, the Reagan administration is waiting for the results of today's talks about the composition of the government. But there is no doubt that the American administration will not accept a socialist government which includes members of the French Communist Party.

Speaking on behalf of the Communist leadership, George Marchais, the party's general secretary, has, however, made it unequivocally clear that the Communists are prepared to assume the responsibility of office and that after 23 years of struggle against the right in the country, he regards the outcome of the parliamentary elections as a success of the communists, too.

KEMPNY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS AT FESTIVAL

LD221000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] A traditional day of working people and youth was observed today at the Central Bohemia Regional Peace and Friendship Festival in Houstka. Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, stressed in an address that we face an important task in implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress. This program proceeds from a profound analysis of social development and corresponds to our abilities, but its implementation will require much work and devotion, more thinking, more initiative, more creative deeds and responsibility and more persistent struggle against all shortcomings, slapdash efforts, self-indulgence and routinization wherever they appear. He said that it is in our power to fulfill this program in conditions in which each of us take an honest share in the common work.

Comrade Kempny then spoke about the necessity to achieve high efficiency and quality in all work on the basis of the transition of the economy to the path of intensive development, about effective structural changes in the economy and about a more profound linking of our economy with the socialist economic integration and the international division of labor. He said that we do not need just any kind of work and just any kind of products, but work and products of the required quality and technical standards and of a useful character. The measures on the perfection of the system of planned management of the national economy which are being implemented in connection with the Seventh 5-Year Plan correspond to these needs. The challenging goals of socialist construction, Comrade Josef Kempny said, can be implemented only in conditions of the peaceful building of the country. This is why we cannot separate our domestic policy from what is happening in the world from which is part of the world class struggle. The wishes and interests of our nations come true in the alliance with the Soviet Union.

The Peace and Friendship Festival then continued with a colorful cultural and sports program.

Comments on Poland

LD221004 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Houstka, 21 Jun (CETEKA)--Socialist construction is possible only in conditions of peace, Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny said here today when he addressed the traditional Central Bohemian Festival of Peace and Friendship.

The two-day festival, which ended on Sunday, was attended by a delegation of the Moscow regional CPSU committee led by its first secretary, Vasily Konotop, who later addressed the meeting.

Josef Kempny, who is a member of the Communist Party Presidium, pointed out that the defense of peace is the most important task of Communists.

He then brought the attention of the gathering to the efforts of world imperialism to weaken the socialist community and pointed to "organized imperialist efforts to disrupt the socialist system in Poland."

He used the Czechoslovak example to show the harmfulness of appeasement with hostile ideology, of underestimation of ideological work, of nationalism, rejection of proletarian internationalism and Soviet experience.

He assured Polish comrades of Czechoslovak support and said that the people of Czechoslovakia have always been on the side of progress and that socialism has always been dear to them.

The gathering then adopted a message of greetings to the Moscow regional committee of the CPSU and to the working people of Moscow.

RUDE PRAVO LISTING OF SLOVAK GOVERNMENT MEMBERS

AU221336 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 June on page 1 carries a 700-word unattributed report on the 18 June session of the Slovak National Council, which appointed a new government of the Slovak Socialist Republic SSR. The RUDE PRAVO list of Slovak government members is identical with the item published in the Czechoslovakia section of the 19 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page D5 under the headline "New Slovak National Council Presidium Appointed", with the following exceptions:

RUDE PRAVO identifies Julius Hanus as "first SSR deputy premier entrusted with the chairmanship of the Slovak Planning Commission," whose name is not listed in the referent item.

BRIEFS

TREATY WITH CUBA RATIFIED--Milos Vojta, CSSR ambassador to Cuba, and Rene Anillo Capote, Cuba's first deputy minister of foreign affairs, have exchanged ratification documents in Havana pertaining to the CSSR-Cuban treaty on legal cooperation in civic, family and criminal matters. The treaty goes into effect 11 July 1981. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH MOROCCO--A protocol on a session of the Czechoslovak-Moroccan mixed commission which specifies the further possibilities of trade, economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the coming period has been signed in Rabat. [Text] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

EQUIPMENT FOR CHINA--The Skoda engineering enterprise of Plzen will deliver 4 electric power blocks with performance of 200 megawatts each to the "Chinese powerplant 111" in the first years of the current 5-year plan. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 10 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

UNIVERSITY STUDIES APPLICATIONS--More than 18 percent of all high schools graduates in Slovakia have applied for studies at university-level schools this year. The number of applications for Slovak university-level schools thus exceeds the number of available slots by 66 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

HONECKER ADDRESSES SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD191926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 19 June meeting of the SED Central Committee in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jun (ADN)--At today's meeting of the Central Committee, we have the task of, after the successful completion of the elections on 14 June, dealing with such an important question as that of the constitution of the leading organs of the state. Each one of us is aware that this task requires our special attention because the effectiveness of our socialist state power is of decisive significance for the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy decided upon by the 10th party congress.

In the Central Committee's report to the 10th party congress, I explained that our party in the past had done everything possible to further strengthen our socialist workers' and peasants' state. We have, I said, always seen to it that the socialist state can fulfill its role as the main instrument of the working people, who are led by the working class. The Leninist principle of democratic centralism was constantly implemented in all areas of social life, especially through the closer linking of the central state administration and planning with the creative initiative of the working people.

The 10th party congress, after a thorough analysis of the GDR's national and international situation, concluded that it is necessary in the 1980's to strengthen the socialist state, which is an expression of the political power of the working class, which is allied with the class of the cooperative farmers and all other working people. In this period, too, in accordance with the GDR Constitution worker and peasant power is the guarantee for achieving the great objectives set by our party for the benefit of the people. This made it clear that its further all-round strengthening will remain the central feature of our policy.

Socialist state power, its authority and its capacity for operations are, under the leadership of our party, the basis and the precondition for our further successful advance. Only the political power of the working class guarantees the freedom of the people to build dignified living conditions for all citizens and freedom of personality. It guarantees, as the results of the national elections show, the widest inclusion of the working people in the administration of social processes, particularly in state management.

With the elections to the GDR People's Chamber, to the city assembly of Berlin, the capital of the GDR, and to the bezirk assemblies, the citizens of our country have made an overwhelming commitment to socialism and peace. Their vote for the candidates of the GDR National Front was an impressive political statement of approval for the election appeal of the National Front, in which the decisions of the 10th party congress were declared to be the electoral program because they corresponded with the interests of the whole people.

At the same time the election results are an expression of the increased political and moral unity of our people. It reflects the firm trust of the citizens in our state, in the policy of the workers and peasants power. The increased political maturity of the electors was clear.

In a broad popular dialogue the tasks set by the 10th party congress were thoroughly discussed with the GDR citizens. In it current questions about domestic and foreign policy were increasingly asked. Our cause, which is directed toward peace, attracted growing attention. One can say that the balance sheet of our economic and social policy drawn up at the 10th party congress has had a lasting effect and has aroused even more than the previous readiness to solve the tasks we are faced with in this sphere.

The remarkably open voters' discussions are an expression of the close relationship of trust between our party and the popular masses. Numerous GDR citizens used the opportunity to talk about all those things that are close to their hearts, their concerns and their wishes. They draw attention to the elimination of grievances and submitted proposals for the solution of specific problems.

One can say that the atmosphere of criticism which, as even the Western mass media had to admit, was typical for many elections meetings, proved the increasing self-awareness of the citizens of the GDR. This also applies to the discussions in the factories in which the workers, notwithstanding the successes achieved, spoke openly about problems and grievances. All in all, one can say that in the election meetings many truths were spoken about things which hitherto had not been mentioned, for example, that it does not help anyone to remain silent about problems or to surrender to them.

As the election result confirmed, the working people have understood the demands of the 1980's. They actively support the policy decided upon by the 10th party congress and are striving with great commitment to make their personal contribution toward the realization of these objectives.

The election movement was supported by a great mass initiative for the economic strengthening of the GDR and by discussions on the realization of the 5-year plan directives. Tens of thousands of work teams have, under the slogan "a higher rate of growth through rising labor productivity efficiency and quality--everything for the benefit of the people and for peace," successfully tackled the implementation of the 10 points of economic strategy. The working people announced their satisfaction and pride at being able to go to the ballot box with fulfilled plans and having proportionately fulfilled on election day their high commitments to mark the 10th party congress.

On the basis of the election appeal of the National Front, a valuable exchange of views was conducted with citizens of all classes and differing outlooks and religion. In this, the friendly parties and the mass organizations made their special contribution to the strengthening of our socialist state. The election result convincingly demonstrates the proven alliance policy of our party and the strength of the GDR National Front as a socialist popular movement.

Permit me, dear comrades, to express the heartfelt thanks of the Central Committee to all members of our party, the members of the friendly parties and the thousands of non-party citizens who, in the National Front, actively supported the preparations and holding of the elections and who contributed to their successful results.

Our national elections were also of great foreign policy significance. Friend and foe followed them attentively and assessed them. Especially at the present time, where the international situation has become more acute, the unambiguous vote of confidence in the candidates of the National Front is a clear commitment to our peace policy. This supports the peace initiative launched by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress and which our 10th party congress adopted in its entirety. The election result can be correctly said to be a clear declaration of will against the NATO arms buildup and path of confrontation, with which the Western alliance would like to achieve military strategic preponderance over the socialist community. As is known, the Brussels missiles decision plays a special role in this. The voters in the GDR cast their votes on 14 June for a halt to this dangerous policy, for an end to the arms race and for the achievement of disarmament.

In the preparations for the election we left no one in doubt about what we are for and what we are against in international policy. In the voters' discussions the dangers were revealed which emanate from the aggressive circles of imperialism, and especially from the United States and the FRG, for mankind. At the same time, everyone was fortified in the certainty that we, infirm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community and with all peace-loving forces, are in a position to thwart the aggressive concept of imperialism.

A clear rebuff was dealt to the oppenents of peace and detente by the wholehearted agreement of the GDR citizens with out peace policy. Those who cherish revanchist dreams against our socialist state and claim to speak "for all Germans" have suffered a reverse.

Dear comrades, the preparations for and the holding of the national elections was an important stage in the adoption of the contents of the decisions of the 10th party congress. Time and time again a great role was played by that which is required for their implementation and the way in which every individual can best contribute to it. The presentation of the candidates, the submitting of reports and the discussions in the work teams, residents' meetings and families were imbued with this spirit. Thus, in over 740,000 election meetings the basic thought of the National Front's election appeal "our election program is the decisions of the 10th SED Congress" became a living reality.

The presentation of the successful balance sheet of our republic conveyed an awareness of strength. Its effects can be felt in every family. The well being of the people will continue to be for us the measure of all things. In accordance with this, we will work to put the objectives of the election appeal into practice. This is the guiding principle for the work of the deputies.

In the election movement it has again been confirmed that the more convincingly we explain the tasks we are faced with and the more thoroughly they are understood, then the better we succeed in involving all working people and successfully solving them. They key is a style of work closely linked with life, and also the comradely relations of the party, state and economic officials with the people, and also the exact knowledge of what motivates them. In political work among the masses great value must be placed on this at all times because it is through this that initiative is stimulated, and the trust between the party and the people and the alliance of the citizens with their socialist state consolidated. The busy period from the 10th party congress to the elections produced much new knowledge which should be well used everywhere.

Comrades, a decisive feature of the election movement was the fact that the working class of our country again impressively proved itself to be the owning and the power exercising class and to be the leading force of the socialist society. This is particularly clear also in the struggle for higher efficiency in the economy. Many work teams have set themselves the task the socialist competition of overfulfilling the plans for the production of industrial goods in 1981 by at least 3 days production, and this is in line with planned use of energy and materials. By mid-June the production of industrial goods by the industrial ministries was almost M2.3 billion ahead of the plan. This is more than 1.7 days additional production.

Numerous party and work teams were working on new, bold solutions in order to transform the 10 major points of our economic strategy for the 1980's into concrete targets. For this is the seminar of the Central Committee with the general directors of the centrally administered combines and the party organisers in Leipzig created important bases.

An important aspect of the election preparations has the public discussion on the directives of the 10th party congress on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy in the years 1981-1985, which was proposed by the 10th party congress and adopted by the Politburo and the Council of Ministers. So far, over 50,000 suggestions have been made in this discussion. They are mainly directed at the exploitation of performance and efficiency reserves and contain growth can be used more intensively. Workers and members of the intelligentsia are together making great efforts for the farreaching improvement or economic efficiency and the full utilization of scientific and technical progress. Growing demands are being made on socialist cooperation in science and production, between the working class and the intelligentsia, of the combine and factories with one another and with the state organs in the territories.

The 11th FDJ Parliamant was a great social event in preparation for the national elections. Its decision on the "FDJ mission-10th party congress" reflects the fact that the GDR is a state of youth. Because it offers them education work, social security and room for a purposeful life, the younger generation is prepared to strengthen it and defend it with all its strength. This attitude was convincingly expressed in the many talks with young and first time voters, which were actively supported by party and state officials in the factories, vocational training establishments, the universities and trade training schools. The election results itself testified to this.

Comrades, the main direction of the development of our socialist state power remains the deepening of socialist democracy, the inclusion of the working people in the broadest possible way in the social processes and the linking of central state management and planning in the closest way possible with the initiative and creativity of the people. Thus, it is a case of organising the relationship of the deputies with their voters even more effectively and of arousing further initiatives for the activity of the peoples' representative bodies and their permanent commissions.

In the election debate, the people made numerous suggestions. Many questions of the development of production, of state management and of local government policy were raised. Now conclusions for the further activity of the state organs must be drawn from them. No thought, no suggestion, no proposal must remain unconsidered or be treated disdainfully. All potential and reserves in the territory must be used in the spirit of the main task. For this reason, it is important that the combines, factories and cooperatives work well together.

Dear comrades, at the center of our further work stands the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. From the election movement we possess valuable experience in political mass work, on which we must draw for the solution of our domestic and foreign political tasks.

What does this involve? Above all, attention must be paid to the continuation of the trusting political mass work among the citizens of our country. We must do justice to the increased intellectual needs and political ideological claims through even higher quality.

Everywhere, and this is a further point, the creative activity of the working people must be encouraged in socialist competition for the overall fulfillment of the economic plan and the redemption of additional pledges. This is a decisive condition for the continuation of our course on the main task. Further discussion of the directive of the 10th party congress for the 5-year plan and of the 1982 economic plan will help exploit reserves to increase the economic strength of our republic.

The bezirk and kreis executives and the basic organisations of our party have done good work in the preparation and conduct of the national elections. Once again the statement in the report by the Central Committee to the 10th party congress that the party organs must show that scientific foresight and the ability to mobilize the energy of the masses toward the main objectives of solving the current tasks has been confirmed.

DEFENSE MINISTER CONDEMNS U.S. ARMAMENT POLICY

AU191334 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 81 p 2

[ADN report on Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann lecture at Karl Marx Higher Party School on 16 June 1981]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense, spoke about current problems of SED military policy after the 10th party congress. His speech marked the beginning of the traditional series of lectures on military policy at this school.

At the beginning of the event, he was cordially welcomed by Prof Hanna Wolf, rector of the higher school, as well as by the professors, lecturers and party school students.

"To build and to defend our socialist society is a matter for the entire working people, all its classes, strata and parties, its central and territorial institutions, its enterprises and education institutions," General Hoffmann declared in his lecture. That results from the nature of socialism, he said. "For, safeguarding peace is the all-decisive prerequisite for every step forward within the social program of our party to implement our plans along the path to the communist society."

The minister dealt extensively with the military-political situation, especially the attempts made by the United States, the FRG and the other NATO countries to alter the military balance of forces in the favor, and with the resulting increased danger of war in Europe. With an unprecedented arms drive and offensive strategy the United States is seeking to regain its predominent role in the world--in other words it wants to establish its unrestricted leadership in the imperialist camp, to also get the Third World countries under its control, to overthrow the national-democratic regimes, and to push back, "transform" and destroy socialism. In these endeavors, the United States is substantially supported by the ruling circles of the FRG, especially regarding the plans to deploy qualitatively new medium-range nuclear missiles.

In this context Army General Hoffmann drew attention to the lessons of history, the failure of the fascist lightning-war strategy 40 years ago. When German imperialism attacked the Soviet Union the contemporary "experts" for the assessment of the military balance of forces--not only in Germany but also in Great Britain and the United States--initially gave the Soviet worker-peasant power no chance of victory. "However, this power, the Red worker-peasant army, withstood the fascist assault, chased the enemies out of the country, and inflicted a crushing defeat on them," the speaker continued. "This lesson of history still has not been understood by some who today, when socialism has caught up in the strategic balance of forces, still dream of winning a 'final victory' after all." The Soviet Union has never allowed anyone to speak to it in the language of threats and blackmail, and it will not permit that in future, either, he said.

What matters in socialist military education, Hoffmann continued, is to further strengthen among all citizens the conviction that peace is safely and lastingly guaranteed only by the socialist social system. In view of the open war preparations of imperialism it is necessary to further increase the revolutionary vigilance of all citizens, especially of the young people, and to promote their militant determination and readiness to staunchly defend the socialist achievements at the side of the Soviet Union and the other allies and their armed forces.

The series of military-political lectures at the higher party school will be continued with lectures by generals of the National People's Army and of the GDR Civil Defense.

KESSLER WRITES ON USSR ATTACK ANNIVERSARY

LD191242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jun (ADN)--GDR Deputy Defense Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler has said "it is necessary to do everything possible to see that an attack on the Soviet Union is never repeated." In an interview published in the latest issue of the NEUE BERLINER ILLUSTRIERTE marking the 40th anniversary of the fascist attack on the Soviet Union on 22 June 1981, Kessler said: "This aggression was the greatest crime of German imperialism.

It was aimed against social progress and also against the German people because it threatened their existence."

With regard to the topical lessons of the events of 40 years ago, Kessler stressed that for communists there could be no more lofty concern "than to work with all energy and passion for peace in the interests of peoples. A nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty states--the 'feasibility' of which leading NATO politicians and military personnel speak loudly and for which they are preparing with intensified arming--could not be compared with the victims and destruction in World War II."

The inhumanity of imperialism has further increased through nuclear arms and the development of other mass destruction weapons, the deputy defense minister stressed. "Large sections of mankind are directly threatened. To avert an inferno--this is mankind's hope for the future." The 26th CPSU Congress peace program points the way to this.

"It is to be welcomed that in the NATO countries, too, an increasing number of people realize that the planned deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe is a dangerous drift toward war and disastrous for the countries concerned." Noting that 40 years ago socialism was not defenseless, and that today is even more so, Colonel General Kessler said in conclusion: "All attempts to change the military-strategic balance of forces to the disadvantage of socialism will not be allowed by the Soviet Union and the states allied with it." Vigilance must be increased and the struggle for peace, disarmament and detente resolutely continued.

Honecker Attends Ceremony

LD221412 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0935 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN)--The GDR party and state leadership at a wreathlaying ceremony today on the 40th anniversary of the criminal attack of fascist German imperialism on the socialist Soviet Union honored the memory of the millions of Soviet heroes who fell in the great patriotic war.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, other leading figures, representatives of the USSR in the GDR and thousands of workers of the GDR capital marched to the memorial in Berlin-Treptow. They honored those who gave their lives in the fight for the liberation of mankind from fascist bondage.

Genscher Statement Scored

LD221710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN)--To mark the 40th anniversary of the treacherous attack by Hitler's Germany on the Soviet Union, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has made a statement in which he says that all Germans must make sure that a war never again starts from German soil. Apart from the fact that Herr Genscher has again given himself the right to speak for all Germans, this statement is in crass contradiction to his attitude as a champion of the NATO missile decision made in Brussels on the deployment of new United States medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany. These are the facts. Expressing high-flown sentiments does not make them go away.

HOFFMANN MEETS OUTGOING, INCOMING SOVIET COMMANDERS

LD221348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, received on Monday for a farewell visit Col Gen Dmitriy Grinkevich, for many years chief of staff of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the state and of the National Defence Council of the GDR, Army General Hoffmann presented Col Gen Grinkevich with the Scharnhorst Order. In this way tribute was paid to his untiring work for the collective protection of socialism and peace as well as for the deepening of the class solidarity and brotherhood in arms between the two fraternal countries and their armies.

At a meeting in the Defense Ministry which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Army General Hoffmann welcomed the newly appointed chief of staff of the group of Soviet forces in Germany, Lt Gen Ivan Sviridov.

HEUSINGER CALLS WEST'S PRISONER FIGURE 'EXAGGERATION'

LD191400 Hamburg DPA in German 1123 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA) GDR Justice Minister Hans-Joachim Heusinger has described the figure of approximately 55,000 prisoners in the GDR, which was recently mentioned in the West, as a "multiple exaggeration." Heusinger told DPA in East Berlin on Friday that this figure is intended to present a false picture of the situation in the GDR. The minister did not, however, say how many people are at present in GDR prisons.

At the beginning of this week the "13 August Working Group" reported in West Berlin that the total number of prisoners in the GDR now stands at the record figure of approximately 55,000. Of these approximately 4,500 are political prisoners.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT TO BERLIN

FL191501 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1420 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Erich Mueckenberger, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Politburo, has received Omar Iser Mojena, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Party Control and Revisions Committee. At the invitation of the SED, Mojena and a PCC delegation are visiting Berlin to study that party's experiences in the field of control and revisions.

Mueckenberger briefed his guest on the efforts of the country's working class in fulfillment of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. Iser Mojena referred to the results of the second PCC Congress and experiences gained from applying the decisions of that party's forum.

CUBA'S SOTO, TISCH HOLD TALKS ON LABOR ISSUES

FL191536 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1421 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, has held talks in Berlin with Harry Tisch, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Politburo. Tisch, who heads the FDGB National Executive Committee, briefed the visitor on the work developed by the labor movement since the holding of the 10th SED Congress in April of this year.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT TO DRESDEN

AU191122 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Dresden (ADN)--Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, visited Dresden on Wednesday. After being cordially welcomed he was briefed by Manfred Scheler, chairman of the Dresden Bezirk Council, about the initiatives of Dresden working people in socialist competition. The foreign minster thanked his hosts for their hospitality and paid tribute to the great aid rendered by the GDR to his people. That, too, he said, is an impetus for passionately continuing the revolutionary course in Nicaragua, he said.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE BULGARIAN LEADERS

AU191419 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, was reelected State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Sofia on Tuesday. On the occasion Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and on my behalf I convey you the the most cordial greetings and congratulations on your re-election as State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I am deeply convinced that the tested friendship and close cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will continue to universally develop and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, in the inseparable alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Please accept my best wishes for your further successful work to the benefit of the fraternal Bulgarian people and our common socialist cause and for creative vigor, best health and personal well-being.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Grisha Filipov on his election as Council of Ministers chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ARAB AMBASSADORS WELCOME DECLARATION ON ISRAELI RAID

AU221322 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 81 p 2

[Declaration of Arab ambassadors to the GDR, welcoming GDR declaration on the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center near Baghdad]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The Arab ambassador accredited to the GDR, have welcomed the joint declaration of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR on the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center near Baghdad as an expression of sincere concern and high responsibility for the cause of peace as the indivisible concern of all peoples.

The declaration of the Arab ambassadors says among other things that this aggression illustrates the dangers of Israel's policy of adventurism for peace in the Middle East and the world. Without the military, political and economic support of the United States and the other imperialist countries, such an aggression would not have been possible. In the declaration the representatives of the Arab countries express their deep concern about the Israeli nuclear program, which serves aggressive military purposes and demand that the world public supports Israel's conforming to the conditions for utilizing nuclear energy, as recognized by the United Nations.

Finally the declaration appeals for continuation and strengthening of international solidarity with Iraq and the other Arab countries in order to force the Zionist adventurers in Tel Aviv to stop their policy of aggression and expansion and to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and no longer threaten world peace.

HONECKER GREETS CONFERENCE ON SYRIA, PLO

LD222036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, sent a greetings telegram to the international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO and against the plots of imperialism and allies in Damascus.

It sharply condemns the dangerous attacks by the aggressive regime in Tel Aviv on peace in the Middle East.

The telegram states: "The GDR continues to demand the complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and a guarantee of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the formation of an independent Palestinian state. We emphatically support the Soviet Union's constructive proposal to convene an international conference for the solution of the Middle East problem. In view of Israel's renewed provocation, the GDR reaffirms its unrestricted solidarity with all Arab peoples and their just cause."

COMMITTEE FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH PALESTINIANS FOUNDED

AU221405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[ADN report of founding of GDR Committee for Friendship With the Palestinian People in Berlin on 18 June]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--At the festive event of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples on Thursday in Berlin the GDR Committee for Friendship With the Palestinian People was founded. Paul Wandel, deputy chairman of the league, announced the appointment of Werner Kirchhoff, deputy chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front, as president of the newly founded committee. He welcomed prominent figures from social life of the GDR, present at the event; Isam Kamil Salim, head of the PLO representation in the GDR; and (Ahmed A. Qurie), chairman of the Palestinian Society for Friendship with the GDR. Wandel stressed that the task of the GDR committee is to deepen and further develop the relations of friendship with the Palestinian people, which so far have been developed by the Arab countries society.

Werner Kirchhoff stressed in his address the firm solidarity of the GDR with the just struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionism and reaction. He most resolutely condemned the renewed Israeli acts of aggression, which are directed against all progressive forces in the Middle East and most severely threaten peace and security in that region and in the world.

(Ahmed A. Qurie) stressed in his welcoming address that the Palestinian people pay great tribute to the GDR support for their people's right to return to the home-country, struggle for the right of self-determination and establish their own independent state. He stressed that friendship among peoples is of great importance for the common struggle for establishing stable world peace.

ELECTION COMMISSION ANNOUNCES FINAL VOTE COUNT

AU191611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] At its meeting on Tuesday the Election Commission of the republic announced the following final result of the election to the GDR People's Chamber on 14 June 1981:

Number of those entitled to vote	12,352,263
Number of votes cast	12,255,006
Turnout--in percent	99.21
Number of spoilt votes--absolute	2,878
Number of spoilt votes--in percent	0.02
Number of valid votes--absolute	12,252,128
Number of valid votes--in percent	99.98
Number of valid votes cast for the National Front ticket--absolute	12,235,515
Number of valid votes cast for the National Front ticket--in percent	99.86
Number of votes cast against the National Front ticket--absolute	16,613
Number of votes cast against the National Front ticket--in percent	0.14
Number of seats	500
Number of nominated candidates	679
Number of elected deputies	500
Number of elected replacement candidates	179

HONECKER CHAIRS CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC BLOC MEETING

LD191622 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1241 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jun (ADN)--The Central Democratic Bloc of the parties and mass organizations met on Friday under the chairmanship of the Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. On the agenda was the setting up of the GDR state organs following the elections to the People's Chamber, the municipal assembly of the capital, Berlin, and to the GDR bezirk assemblies.

Those present were: Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany; Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Central Executive; Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Ilse Thiele, chairman of the Democratic Women's League of the GDR; and Werner Kirchoff, vice president and chairman of the Secretariat of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR. The discussion was attended by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Waldemar Pilz, chief of an SED Central Committee department.

Erich Honecker stressed that the 14 Jun elections were an overwhelming manifestation by the GDR people for socialism and peace. By their vote the electorate made it clear that they fully support the aims set out in the election appeal of the GDR National Front because they corresponded to their own interests. The election result shows that the politico-moral unity of the people is stronger than ever, Erich Honecker said. Our principle of providing every citizen with the widest scope for contributing actively to the fashioning of the advanced socialist society, regardless of his religious or ideological views, has stood the test of tiem.

Erich Honecker thanked the members of all parties and mass organizations for their unsparing efforts during the preparations and holding of the elections. The time-tested cooperation of the parties and mass-organizations united in the socialist people's movement is evidence of the effectiveness of our policy of alliance and the maturity of socialist democracy. In implementing the 10th SED Congress decision the way ahead can be traveled in the certainty that fresh successes for the good of the people and the safeguarding of peace will be achieved in the time-tested partnership of all classes and strata.

The representatives of the central democratic bloc of the parties and mass organizations endorsed Erich Honecker's speech and gave an assurance on behalf of their members that they will make their own contribution to the all-round strengthening of the GDR and the safeguarding of peace. The arrangements for setting up the GDR state organs were unanimously agreed.

BRIEFS

RADIOACTIVE WASTE STORAGE--Berlin, 18 Jun (DPA)--New instructions regarding the central registration and final storage of radioactive waste come into force in the GDR on 1 July. The regulation, now published in the GDR statute-roll, states that a branch works of the Bruno Leuschner nuclear power station near Morsleben, Magdeburg Bezirk, is to be the storage depot. It is north of the transit motorway to Berlin and near the Helmstedt/Marienborn frontier crossing point. The regulation states that all plants and institutions producing radiocative waste must collect these substances and process them, put them into intermediate storage and finally hand them over to the central final storage depot. These procedures must be fully documented. Exceptions can be made "on compelling technical or economic grounds." It appears from these transitional provisions in the regulation that the central final storage depot has not yet fully taken over its functions. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 0937 GMT 18 Jun 81 LD]

RACZ ADDRESSES UN SESSION ON ISRAELI BOMBING

AU221306 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Jun 81 p 3

[Hanna Szalay report on address by Ambassador Pal Racz, Hungary's permanent UN representative, at the 17 June session of the UN Security Council: "Hungarian Speech at the Security Council"]

[Text] "We hope the Security Council will pass a resolution that will not only severely condemn Israel, but also prevent Israel, if it is fully enforced, from taking further adventurous steps that violate international law, endanger the security of mankind as a whole and threaten world peace," said Ambassador Pal Racz, our country's permanent UN representative, in a speech at the 17 June session of the UN Security Council in New York. The council is in session on the matter of a complaint submitted by Iraq because of last Sunday's terror bombing. Pal Racz noted, among other things: Decent people throughout the world have reacted with profound indignation to the news of the unjustifiable and unprecedented assault carried out by the Israeli Air Force against the nuclear reactor near the Iraqi capital. He rejected the upside-down Israeli argument according to which a country has and will continue to have the right to use force to destroy results attained by other countries in the area of nuclear technology. He recalled that Israel has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and refuses to submit its own nuclear program to international control exercised within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Referring to the fact that the Israeli Government has raised terrorism to the status of official state policy, Pal Racz stressed that only with actual U.S. support is Israel able to continue its expansionist policy and to prevent a peaceful settlement of the entire complex of the Middle East issues. He noted: Three circumstances make it even more urgent that, on the basis of a proposal by the Soviet Union, an international conference should be convened with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, a conference which would be the only one--in contrast to the separate agreement--to lead to a solution to guarantee the security of all the countries of the Middle East area. In conclusion, Pal Racz recalled the statement by the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic condemning the Israeli terror attack and noted: The people and Government of Hungary resolutely denounce this latest terror attack and are in solidarity with the Republic of Iraq and its people. We support the Arab peoples' resistance to Israel's aggressive policy, pointed out the Hungarian ambassador to the United Nations in his speech on Wednesday.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET COSMONAUT DELEGATION'S VISIT

Cosmonauts' Arrival

LD221036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of Soviet cosmonauts headed by Lieutenant General Shatalov has arrived in our country. The delegation also includes Ryumin and Popov, who greeted the Hungarian-Soviet space team on board the Salyut-6 space station. The Soviet visitors were greeted at Ferihegy Airport by Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council.

Losonczi Greets Cosmonauts

LD221816 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jun (MTI)--President Pal Losonczi of the Hungarian Presidential Council greeted the Soviet cosmonauts in Budapest Monday. He then presented Hero of the Hungarian People's Republic medals to Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, and the diamond-adorned Order of Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic to Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov.

CZINEGE-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAVIA

LD221428 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 22 Jun (MTI)--Led by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence, a military delegation left on an official, friendly visit for Yugoslavia on Monday at the invitation of Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal defence secretary (minister) of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

APRO VISITS FRG, MEETS WITH CARSTENS IN BONN

LD222208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The West German head of state has received the chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly in Bonn. Carstens and Antal Apro held a meeting after the Hungarian delegation had completed its tour of the provinces. The Hungarian deputies also called on several West German leaders in Bonn including some at the Bundestag.

TARSADALMI SZEMLE EDITOR BENKE INTERVIEWED

LD221148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Interview with Valeria Benke, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and editor-in-chief of TARSADLAMI SZEMLE, conducted by unidentified Budapest radio correspondent in the program "168 Hours-Political Magazine" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of TARSADALMI SZEMLE; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] I do not know whether we can separate whether the editorial board of TARSADALMI SZEMLE primarily popularizes and conveys the developed policy of the party, or whether it endeavors to react to social changes and to transmit these to the leadership.

[Answer] It would be difficult to separate these. This is so not only because this is something that would be very difficult for a journal to do in a given instance, but also because the functioning of the party is such that it is impossible to separate these two aspects of the process. We represent and propagate the policy of the party and its decisions. However, when we observe the process of implementation--when we publish local, individual experiences concerning this--we are also providing feedback.

[Question] When NEPAZAGADSAG, the central party daily, publishes something, people may regard this as a pronouncement; if TARSADALMI SZEMLE publishes something, is it regarded as such?

[Answer] The Politburo brought in a resolution in 1965 in which, dealing with the work and the desired directions of development and methods of TARSADLAMI SZEMLE, it expressly stated that the articles of the journal could not be regarded as party pronouncements. Perhaps this is not the word that was used but this is the essence of thr matter. Naturally, there are subjects and articles in which the authentic position of the party is expressed on a given issue in what is published in the journal. However, when a scholar, administrative official or even party worker who analyzes the various processes of social life expresses his ideas on a topic, we hope that these views express a basic Marxist stand and coincide with the main political line of the party, but they do not represent a party pronouncement in this sense.

There is a topic for which we are more responsible than any other journal, if one may say so, and this is the question of interest relations. Research into this topic, dealing with this topic, appeared for the first time in TARSADALMI SZEMLE in the middle of the 1960's and we have been repeatedly and systematically dealing with it ever since.

[Question] There are various debates under way--debates, fashionable debates and debates of substance--not only in TARSADALMI SZEMLE and other journals but also in public opinion.

[Answer] This is not where I would draw the dividing line because a very important question can also become fashionable, one that can be discussed in a substantial manner, and it is also possible to duel in a very spectacular manner within the framework of slogans which have become fashionable, or which are superficial generalizations. This, however, does not take us any closer to a better understanding of the given subject or the given important social problem and, what is even more important, this does not generally lead us to any solutions.

The debate currently under way on settlement development concerns a very important topic and, as regards certain contributions, has a great deal of substance and depth. There has also been a debate in TARSADALMI SZEMLE on this question and the blades flashed in this debate as well, not, however, with superficial generalizations but because the participants expressed conceptional differences very sharply, in opposition to each other. I feel that in one respect the debate produced a good result--we timed it so that this should be so: It served to provide information for the decision-makers and those who influence decisions before the making of county or local level decisions concerning our settlement conditions, the settlement policy concepts and practices which had hitherto served development, and on which of these--either of the conceptions or the practices--proved to be wholly or partly mistaken and what means could be employed to improve settlement development.

[Question] It seems, at least this is the feeling I have, that in recent months the journal has become more sensitive to problems than it was before. Besides the debate on settlement development, there were a few very, very sensitive topics: on incomes, educational policy. I do not want to list them all here. Does this mean that the journal has become more sensitive to problems, or are there more problems in society?

[Answer] It could even mean both of these, but I find a third reason decisive. At the time of the 11th congress, thinking about the program statement, that is, before the congress, we formulated a number of questions to which we had to and still must find new answers, ones which differ from the earlier answers, in reaching the more developed stage of socialist society. This, however, requires an analysis of the road traveled so far and each one of its components which, in a positive or in a negative way, has contributed to that which has come about here. New action programs must be developed on the basis of these analyses. These topics matured in the course of 1979 and 1980; this is what enabled us to provide answers concerning the social structure and, in this connection, on the incomes of the population, the circumstances of life and their development in accordance with social strata. This is what enabled us to find a better and more accurate--even though still not the final--answer to the question of how large a stratum lives in poverty and to what extent it lives in poverty? Or, as the sociologists justified at their last itinerary conference--and we have published the material of this conference--why they adopted the term disadvantaged situation, instead of the word proverty, to indicate the relative distance between people on lower incomes and with poorer circumstances of life and others. After all, we cannot be content with the fact that someone has reached an absolute level which we regard as acceptable today, but must consider what the position of those living at the lowest level becomes, or remains, as compared with the more rapid development of the others.

[Question] It has been mentioned that the journal is not a collection of pronouncements; it is a theoretical and ideological journal and thus it gives space for debates as well. Now, does not the the time of maturation--after all, you publish mature conclusions--represent a handicap precisely in the sphere of debates?

[Answer] This handicap is less noticeable in the sphere of debates and this is because when we open a debate, as there are various points of view expressed in it, we can afford to a greater extent to publish views whch are not even fully mature. This so-called handicap can occur in cases when responsible bodies make preparations for the solution of a social issue, with a certain deadline. In the period immediately prior to the solution they are not pleased if we preempt it--we do not know at times how we could preempt the solution to come--and in the wake of the solutions it is quite clear that we generally represent the decisions which have been approved rather than question them. I think that correct, good cooperation between the scholar, the party workers, the politicians and the administrative or economic specialists comes about when all of them recognize the sphere of competence of the other--which does not mean that the other cannot be criticized--and create working relations with each other on this basis. It will be a fruitful solution for society when they listen to each other.

If the sociologist, when he examines the distributions of incomes and sees that there are differences in incomes, studies the question of a disadvantaged position, he can regard the inequalities as extremely great. He can also express this in his role as publicist and as a participant in public life.

The economist, the member of the technical intelligentsia and by now also the representatives of more and more branches of science firmly and increasingly vocally represent the position that remuneration in accordance with performance has not developed in a suitable manner in our country, that the good worker, the good member of the technical intelligentsia, the intellectual, whether he is a designer or a good production organizer, ought to receive what is his just entitlement on the basis of his work.

The politicians, however, must decide: that is, the political organs must decide. They cannot absolutize one side, not even if at a given time they recognize that it would be justified to give significant advantage temporarily to one of these positions.

For my part, I think that the fault in the Hungarian distribution of incomes tends to be that it is too egalitarian and even the social political supplements could be expanded if, in the wake of good work, more sources came about which provided the possibility of giving either housing or monetary assistance or something else to their families whose circumstances justify this.

As we find remuneration in line with performance to be the more important consideration at the present time, we must, therefore, find ways to change these things. At the same time, in line with the resolutions of the congress, which are obligatory for us, we must ensure the standard of living of those in the lowest income categories: pensioners and families with many children; in other words the preservation of its real value. But among the rest of the people the distribution of incomes should increasingly be based on the work with which someone contributes to the shared wealth and from which he wants to take out something as well.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES STATUS OF ECONOMY

LD192132 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Interview with Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi by unidentified reporter, after National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee session, 19 June; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How did we manage with our money last year?

[Answer] If we measure this by budget incomes and expenditures, then in accordance with the plan. The budget closed with approximately the planned income and expenditures. Unfortunately nonetheless, the budget deficit was greater than in 1979. This indicates that efficiency was responsible only to a small extent for improvement in the balance of the economy; reduction of our targets played a greater part.

[Question] You said more than once in your speech that last year could nonetheless be regarded as a successful year. Why?

[Answer] It was successful because we attained the two most important economic policy goals: The foreign trade balance improved and we kept to what we had said, that we would preserve achievements in the sphere of the standard of living. Consumption by the population increased somewhat; social and cultural provisions improved. These are successes.

[Question] Consumption by the population increased by less than 0.4 percent as against the planned 1-1.5 percent. What sort of success is this?

[Answer] This has two aspects. First, it is a success that the standard of living did not drop; in other words, there is stability. Second, perhaps it is also a success that since incomes did not develop as we had planned, that is, they turned out to be less than planned, then at least we do not have to say that we spent more. We spent just as much as planned. There is an element of success in this as well: We succeeded in ensuring harmony between production and utilization. The problem is that we attained this at a somewhat lower level than we had planned.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATION AGREEMENT WITH KUWAIT--Budapest, 22 Jun (MTI)--Lajos Urban, under secretary of state in the Hungarian Ministry of Transport and Post, and Abdul Rahman Khalid al-Ghana'im, Kuwaiti state secretary for transport and telecommunications, signed an intergovernmental post and telecommunication agreement in Budapest on Monday. The deal envisages the development of Hungarian-Kuwaiti cooperation and exchange of radio and television programmes. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 22 Jun 81 LD]

PZPR OFFICIALS AT VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCES, PLENUMS

Jablonski, Barcikowski, Olszowski

LD230954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] PZPR voivodship report-back and election conferences are being held in Lodz, Piotrkow Trybunalski, Torun and Tarnobrzeg.

The Lodz session represents the second stage of a conference that began on 17 June. Henryk Jablonski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of State, arrived to take part in the conference. Those assembled commemorated the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union with 1 minute of silence. Tadeusz Czechowicz, first secretary of the voivodship committee, delivered the report of the outgoing exeuctive of the Lodz committee. While accepting the activities of the new party leadership which aims at achieving renewal and solving problems by political means, the report made a critical assessment of intraparty activities. Prolonging the process of purging the party has, in the view of the authors of this assessment, created an argument that is used by opponents for disqualifying all party members. Among these opponents, the speaker stated, there are those who dream of a departure from socialism and of steering Poland onto a path of antisocialist transformations. All such attempts must be firmly opposed and extensive work must be undertaken in this respect as advocated by the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

A discussion was then held, during which prospects for extricating the country from its crisis were debated. Increasing the coal extraction, solving the problem of the production of washing powder, dairy products and bread, and also a change in the employment and production structure were mentioned as some of the issues of greatest urgency. The need for the congress to formulate the basic principles of the party's functioning in the area of the economy was emphasized, as was the need to observe Marxist-Leninist norms in the work of the party.

The PZPR voivodship report-back and election conference in Torun is a resumption of the session that began on 17 June. Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is taking part in the session. In the discussion so far the view has been expressed that both at the present time and at the ninth congress attention should be focused on defining the tasks, rights and duties of party organizations and echelons. Superficial activities such as proclaiming slogans calculated to gain cheap popularity should be prevented. Every primary party organization must, apart from all-party and national issues, begin settling the problems facing their factories and areas.

Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, is participating in the voivodship report-back and election conference in Piotrkow Trybunalski. Stanislaw Skladowski, first secretary of the voivodship committee, stressed in the introductory report that the frequently near-overt violation of socialist morality at various levels of authority is one of the sources of the process of the loss of trust in the party by the community and the party rank-and-file members. The thesis of the leading role of the working class has been abandoned. The speaker stated that regaining trust will not be possible if one restricts oneself to endless discussion without concrete proposals. Confining oneself to pointing to errors and ill will of individuals was a primary cause of the crisis. Such a way of conceiving the causes of the crisis creates the deceptive conviction that a change of personnel will solve the accumulated problems.

The speaker stressed that during a sharp political struggle, a class struggle at a period of renewal, a struggle for the defense of socialism, the party must close its ranks.

He also expressed the conviction that the conference can and should evolve a program to suit not only the ambitions of the inhabitants of the voivodship, but one which would arise, above all, from a realistic evaluation of the situation.

Today, on the second day of the PZPR voivodship report-back election conference in Tarnobrzeg, discussion of the most vital issues of party activity in the region and the country is continuing.

Cypryniak Speaks in Slupsk

AU221807 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 81 p 3

[Report on speech by Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak at the second day of the programmatic and election conference of the PZPR voivodship committee in Slupsk--date of conference not given]

[Text] After 10 months of violent and stormy changes, K. Cyrpyniak said, it is necessary to discuss their results and to decide whether they are consistent with social needs and whether they always follow the correct political lines. The need for changes cannot be questioned and that is why it does not have to be defended. The unquestioned achievements of the post August period in the party include the discovery of the source of the crisis, squaring accounts with culprits, submitting an enormous number of proposals for the statutes and programmatic assumptions and the practical democratization of internal party and general social life. Is this much or little? In my view it is too little because the party has to devote too much attention to the past, while the general economic and market situation is tragic. The party is entangled in internal disputes and the divided trade union movement limits its activities to submitting various demands for compensation. Administration is paralyzed and society is tired of the economic crisis and lost in the political crisis. As you can see, the vision of a renewed Poland is not clear.

We are being threatened by a new conflict because of the dramatic economic situation, which is distinctly political in color. Wage increases and shorter working time are impossible without increased productivity. I know that people interpret the present situation differently, but my conscience would never allow me to conceal my views. I do not want to judge the government and Solidarity, but what is taking place is leading to a catastrophe that can be prevented only by the party--a militant party that fights. Any other kind of party will not win any extensive social support.

Replying to a question on the situation in the Politburo, K. Cypryniak said that it is fully unanimous in its efforts to overcome the crisis, but that there is no unanimity in evaluating the situation and the individual manifestations of political-social life, which means that there is no unity of views on what methods of conduct should be used. However, today it is necessary to concentrate all strength--despite differences on particular issues--on preparations for the congress, which will really be extraordinary insofar as personnel is concerned. Comrade Cypryniak appealed to the comrades who will represent the Slupsk party organization at the congress, to be always conscious of the great responsibility of their positions.

Grabski Speaks on CPSU Letter

LD220932 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jun (PAP)--Eight more PUWP voivodship conferences completed their debates today. Most of them lasted two days and some debates have been held non-stop since Saturday morning.

The conferences elected delegates to the PUWP Cognress. In heated discussions the participants dealt with the policy of the past period. Regional economic programmes were reviewed and political postulates for the 9th party congress formulated. New voivodship authorities were also chosen.

The voivodship conferences in Pila, Tarnow and Koszalin reelected their first secretaries to the post. Five other conferences, in Siedlce, Koszalin, [as received] Lomza, Sierdz and the city of Katowice elected new first secretaries of the voivodship committees in secret ballot.

Members of the highest PUWP authorities took the floor during most of these conferences.

Speaking at the conference in Tarnow, Henryk Jablonski said that the 9th PUWP Congress' three main tasks will be to map out the party programme with regard to the development of socialist democracy and create mechanisms to guard against distortions, strengthen the leading role of the party in society, laying special emphasis on stablizing the socio-economic situation, and, third, to arrive at the best possible composition of new central party organs. It is also necessary, said Jablonski, to work out such mechanisms that would effectively prevent the repetition of the crisis.

In Kalisz, Tadeusz Grabski said that a state of distrust persists in the PUWP itself and in the society, and that this situation gives rise to doubts as to the effectiveness of our hitherto actions.

We are getting ready for the congress at a time of the growing social, economic and political crisis. This permanently gives rise to conditions posing a threat to the principles of Poland's system. A destruction of the state and the economy undermines our prestige also in the international arena and does harm to Poland's good name in the socialist camp.

The debates of the 11th PUWP CC plenary meeting were preceded by a CPSU CC letter which voiced justified concern and fears over the phenomena aimed against the principles of Poland's system and questioning Poland's international credibility. The PUWP CC agreed with the CPSU CC's assessment of the present situation of the existing dangers and sources of the prolonged crisis.

Apart from criticizing and negating evil, we must present our programme for the future in a clear manner.

A negative phenomenon is a widespread elimination of the merited party activists in the elections. The fact that workers account for a small percentage of people elected to the PUWP authorities and of delegates to the 9th PUWP Congress is also a cause for concern. The speaker listed the PUWP's ideological disintegration, aiming against its Marxist-Leninist character and the attempts to push the PUWP onto social-democratic or Christian deomocratic positons, as negative phenomena taking place in the pre-congress campaign.

The total criticism of the entire atttainments scored over 36 years of the people's motherland is inadmissible.

It is necessary to put an end to the unpunished violation of public discipline and order, undermining the activity of the leading cadres and the pressure exerted by the trade union demands. First of all, this poses a threat to social peace.

Gabrielski Address in Krosno

AU221624 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, at the 17 June accountability-election conference of the PZPR voivodship committee in Krosno]

[Text] S. Gabrielski dedicated his speech to the issues of the party and to its role in implementing the line of socialist renewal. In his view the issue boiled down to four basic tasks: to rebuild the trust of the workers class in the party, to implement the economic reform, to strengthen genuine socialist democracy and to rehabilitate moral values in social life.

We are faced with the need to fight for the party, for its Marxist-Leninist character, for the unity of its action and for its ability to act. The PZPR is a leading party and cannot renounce its power. That was stressed by the 11th plenum, the resolution of which states that it is necessary to fully rebuild our allies' and friends' trust in our party. This must be done resolutely and decisively by genuinely rebuffing the extremely radical, anarchist and outright hostile forces in the country, especially in the Solidarity trade union movement. I think it is time for the party to jettison its penitential garb and to assume militant activity. We have enough strength, resolution and determination to extricate ourselves from the crisis by political methods.

Zabinski at Katowice Plenum

AU221622 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 81 pp 1, 3

[Report on speech by Andrzej Zabinski, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice, at the Katowice PZPR Plenum to discuss the accountability-election campaign and preparations for the voivodship conference to begin 25 June--date of plenum not stated]

[Text] A. Zabinski recapitulated the 9 months of the work done by the PZPR voivodship committee's executive committee and secretariat, which had been completely changed last fall. I do not wish to hide behind the difficulties that have appeared before us, but I have to say that they have had to make an imprint on the style of our work and on our reaction to events, to which we have not always responded by correct action. Stressing the enormous weight attached by the government to the critical views that point out defects in the efficacy of party work or in the not quite militant efforts to regain society's trust in the party program, A.Zabinski said that a correct response had been made to basic issues--a response that is consistent with the principles followed by the Marxist-Leninist party and with socialist Poland's vital interests, but that is not always popular. That is especially obvious now in the light of the appraisal of the actual situation in the party and the country by the 11th Central Committee Plenum resolution and by Stanislaw Kania's concluding speech at the plenum.

A. Zabinski stressed especially the problems of mining among the crucial problems of party work in Katiwoce Voivodship. The obvious truth that there will be no bread without coal and no coal without extraordinary measures has already reached many people, he said. Miners will increase coal production because our national existence depends on it, but miners must get what is their due so that they have the strength to cope with their hard and exhausting work. The government appreciates our efforts to help miners and has assumed very concrete pledges to improve their situation.

KATOWICE FORUM ISSUES STATEMENT ON RESOLUTIONS

LD221900 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The Program Council of Katowice Party Forum at the voivodship PZPR committee has published a statement on the documents and resolutions it has adopted.

The statement says that the mass media campaign launched against the forum was organized in a purposeful and deliberate manner and was conducted by unacceptable methods. Because of this activity, discussion of the essential points of evaluation that were contained in the forum's documents was never allowed.

Demanding an explanation of who organized the campaign and for what purpose, the authors of the statement say that it is the aim of the forum to actively join in the discussion before the ninth congress and to strengthen the unity of the party while preserving its Marxist-Leninist character.

The Program Council states that the way the 11th plenum went demonstrated the correctness of the majority of evaluations issued by the Katowice Party Forum. The statement rejects accusations of fractional activity or attempts to create an opposition against the party line. It also rejects the accusations of dogmatism and a leftist and sectarian character.

Finally, the authors of the statement stress that at the last party plenum it was stated that the Politburo did not express its opinion on the forum's activities. Hence, the authors demand an explanation of the differing press reports on the above-mentioned subject.

PAP DISCUSSES PROPOSED CHANGES IN PZPR STATUTES

LD221848 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun (PAP)--One of the most important elements in the discussion preceding the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is the question of creating guarantees that the distortions, deformations and violations of Leninist principles in the functioning of the party should not be repeated in the party's life. Demands were put forward everywhere for a reworking of the PZPR statutes. The opinion was repeated that this is essential in order to avoid profound political crises.

The question of changes and additions to the PZPR statutes is being discussed at precongress voivodship party conferences: A draft statute, worked out by the Central Congress Commission is being examined. The draft takes into account propo ls put forward during the precongress discussions, the results of the work of a number of voivodship precongress commissions. The drafts of the new statutes were also worked out by scientific workers of the Higher School of Social Sciences of the PZPR Central Committee, Wroclaw University and also the Lenin Shipyard party organization in Gdansk. In all these drafts, the most important place goes to questions of clearly defining the ideological and political principles of the PZPR, the fulfillment of the leading role of the party, the restoration of the balance between democratic centralism and internal party democracy, of defining the criteria for party membership, the role of grassroots party organizations and elected organs, of determining the functions and tasks of the party apparatus and strengthening the rank of party control functions.

In the draft of the Central Congress Commission the changes, clarifications and additions affect more than 50 percent of the previous text. The introduction to the statutes changed significantly, with a more accurate definition of the Marxist-Leninist character of the PZPR and the aims of the party. New chapters were introduced: "Internal Party Democracy," "Democratic Centralism," "Election Principles," and "The PZPR in the System of Socialist Democracy."

What do the most important changes worked out during the precongress discussions consist of?

The rights of the members of the party, of the grassroots party organizations, and the elected departments were widened. An attempt was made to define the competence and obligations of the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

This is connected with violations in the past of the Leninist norms of managing the party and state, violations of the principles of collegiality in the work of party departments, which led to a communications gap between the party and the working class, to mistakes and deformations in the economic and social policy, and as a result to the most profound crisis in the history of People's Poland. In this context, the proposals included in the draft statutes for restoring the relevant relations between the elected departments and their executive organs should be noted. The principle was also introduced that one person should not fulfill several leading functions in the party, government or society, at the same level.

The extension of the rights of the party control and auditing commissions, the definition of several principles of openness of internal party life, the sharpening of criteria for entry into the PZPR and modification of the principles of cadre policy are also important proposals.

In a number of cases, alternative solutions are put forward. This applies, for example, to dividing auditing commissions from party control commissions, or the formation of control and auditing commissions. Discussion is continuing. The PZPR will make a decision on the final form of the statutes at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

'NONSENSE' IN POLITICAL LEAFLETS, BULLETINS SCORED

LD221046 Warsaw PAP in English 0818 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun (PAP)--In a commentary on the need to increase responsibility for what is printed in the mass media--which is what the PUWP CC appealed for at its 11th plenum--TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

There has been a breakthrough in this field in recent months and it did a lot for democracy in public life by giving public opinion the rank it deserves. However, there are also many negative factors here. The most dangerous of these are: the lack of responsibility for words, and attempts to use freedom of speech for political aims detrimental to our national interests, the socialist system and the foundations of our international alliances. These two factors are both a direct and indirect threat to internal peace.

The hundreds of leaflets and bulletins which are currently making the rounds often contain political nonsense, dictated by hostility and hatred. The main aim of this is the destruction of domestic peace, sowing tension and doubt towards everything and everyone, prolonging the climate of mutual distrust and hostility towards the state and its apparatus.

Not only the party should oppose such activities. Everyone who sponsors and prints these publications has the same duty. The issue of who writes what in Poland, and what for, must be finally cleared up. [passage indistinct]

NATIONAL FOOD CONFERENCE OPENS IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD221316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A 2-day national conference on food matters opened in Bydgoszcz today. The session was organized by the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz. The conference will deal with the reform of food prices and the system of compensation. Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, minister plenipotentiary for price reform, is present at the session. The session is also being attended by experts, scientists, invited unionists from regional organizations in the country, members of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity and representatives of the voivodship administration authorities.

PAP REPORTS CONTRACTS SIGNED AT POZNAN FAIR

LD191802 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jun (PAP)--The number of export and import agreements signed at the Poznan International Fair is increasing. Agreements expanding the volume of Polish exports, both to the markets of Western countries and also to the socialist countries, predominate among the contracts.

Among the agreements concluded by Polish enterprises, one should mention several export contracts of the Bumar enterprise. They include the sale to the Soviet Union of 500 excavators and 3,000 sets of drive-axles for heavy construction machines. For the first time in the history of Polish exports, construction machines have been sold to Canada. This is a real success because until now this market has been dominated by American producers, who turn out 50 percent of the world output of construction machines. Bumar will supply Canada before the end of the year with 40 heavy construction machines, including telescopic 40-ton cranes, heavy hydraulic loaders, hydraulic excavators and light loaders. The value of this contract will be $3.5 million. After fulfillment of the contract and the practical testing of the machines further supplies are envisaged.

A very big contract has been signed at the Poznan International Fair by the Polish foreign-trade organization Metaleksport. Within the framework of an export-import agreement with the Soviet Union, Poland will in 1982 supply its Eastern neighbor with a large quantity of automatic lathes, machine-tools for the needs of the railways, 400,000 electro-magnetic couplings and 90,000 lathe holders. In turn, Poland has purchased in the Soviet Union special machine-tools for metals. The total value of the Metaleksport contract is 392 million foreign-exchange zlotys.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NATION'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD221100 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Commentary by POLITYKA correspondent Zygmunt Szeliga]

[Text] The daily press has published information from the Main Statistical Office [GUS] about the economic results for May and the first 5 months of this year. The data is alarming: We are continually declining, with ever increasing speed, and the whole economic machine is becoming more and more like a flea market stall heaped with scrap iron. In the first 4 months of the year, the country's industrial output fell by a little over 10 percent; in May, already by over 18 percent, and over 5 months, by almost 12 percent. Coal extraction during the first 4 months fell by about 20 percent, and in May by nearly 28 percent.

The worst thing is that we still do not know how, in fact, we are to halt this movement down the narrowing spiral. This may be more and more difficult not only for economic but in particular for psychological reasons, both inside the country and outside. One of the basic requirements to halt the spiral is obtaining at least a minimum capability for maneuver in contacts with the world economy. This, however, requires the successful conclusion of the London negotiations concerning the deferment of our credit repayments. Let us speak plainly: Without this we are threatened with inevitable bankruptcy, with all its consequences, and, above all, with being severed from import deliveries which will almost completely immobilize the economy for a prolonged period.

The London negotiations have, however, got caught in an impasse for obscure reasons. Personally, I suspect psychological reasons, namely the doubts of Western partners as to whether the Poles really want to extricate themselves from the trough. I fear that the same doubts are afflicting with ever-increasing force those contracting parties who recently agreed in Paris to defer their dues--and we must still negotiate with them both on questions of the ultimate conclusion of the conditions for posponing the repayments, and on the subject of our obligations for next year and those following.

But are we providing justified causes for such doubts? Indeed, the information from GUS as well as other data and observations may discourage even the most well-disposed. It is generally held that the main cause of the stagnation and sinking of the economy is the lack of imports. In fact, during the 5 months, imports decreased by only 6.6 percent while industrial production fell by nearly 12 percent and export by over 18 percent. The conclusion from this is obvious: Internal factors are responsible for the decline in production and for the crisis to a greater extent than external factors.

Which ones? During the 5 months we had, I think, 10 work-free days more than a year ago. Despite this, absenteeism through illness increased, as did justified and unjustified absences and paid stoppages. Statistically, these causes alone deprived us, in the period January to May, of almost 2 weeks. It looks as though the general awareness that times are hard, increasingly hard, and that the economy is on a downward path, has only a theoretical significance while not obliging anyone to make a greater effort. Unfortunately, a dreadful example of this is set by the economic administration, including the highest levels.

The psychology of the Western partners is certainly also influenced by the fact that, while working and producing less and less, we pay ourselves more and more and no signs of a change in this trend are in sight.

During the 5 months, the wage fund increased by 25 percent, and all monetary incomes by almost 21 percent. At present, calculated for each day, including Sundays and holidays, the monetary incomes of citizens of the Polish People's Republic are as much as Z6 billion whereas the shops and service establishments have goods and services to offer for Z4.5 billion. The inflationary burden thus increases daily by Z1.5 billion, and its elimination is, after all, one of the main conditions for returning the economy to health. Moreover, it is also one of the conditions for obtaining a deferment in the repayment of the debts and interest.

Finally, there is one more psychological factor which, in the long term, complicates the emergence from the crisis. It is a question of the utter lack of correspondence between the objective degree of market difficulties and the attitudes and behavior of the consumers, and, in effect, the appearance of the shops. For according to GUS data, during the 5 months more goods found their way to the shops than a year ago, if we count them according to their current retail prices, and only a little less if we take the price rise into consideration. This data appears improbable. I checked them and ascertained that from the shops, where you can see almost nothing but tea, more money is flowing into the banks than a year ago. And since I do not suspect the management and staff of paying in their own earnings, (state lottery) winnings, inheritances and so forth, that means that there really is a turnover. Goods are being sold and money paid.

The main lesson, however, is that the terrible breakdown in the economy is also the result of the purchasing mania. If, for example, we have a 5 percent shortage of cigarettes, then it would be sufficient if every smoker bought and smoked two cigarettes less daily which does not constitute a problem. In reality, everyone buys as much as he can and in the space of a few weeks there is a complete collapse. In this way, all goods without exceptions will be finished off. And, among other things, the campaigns by some newspapers and organizations against the warehouses contribute to this. They are almost completely empty, and those who try to retain anything at all in the warehouses or shop storerooms should be given medals; for so long as something is still there we will have a chance to reinstate the market and the economy. When there is nothing, not only on the shelves but in the warehouses, only one thing will be left to do: Plant potatoes in the window box on the balcony, buy a goat and put it out to pasture in the "Saxen Garden" [Warsaw park], or shoot birds with slingshots.

Psychology is complicating the emergence from the crisis to an extraordinary degree. At a conservative estimate, to restore for example the cigarette market would require delivery to the kiosks for several weeks of at least 50 percent more cigarettes than before. But where do we get them from? And the same applies to all goods.

Is there any chance whatsoever for a change in these attitudes and behavior? To be frank I am extremely skeptical in assessing these possibilities. I do not think that anyone, after reading this text, will give up standing in a kilometer-long line for any item. So what remains? Economic reform which will force through such attitudes and behavior. But will it not transpire in turn that we all love reform, counting on its benefits: but when it comes to paying....

GRABSKI, JEDYNAK AT WARSAW ENERGY CRISIS FORUM

LD191958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] A party forum of power industry workers is holding a session today at the party Central Committee in Warsaw. Taking part in the session are Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak.

About 300 representatives of party organizations at power industry plants from throughout the country are discussing how a way can be found out of the power crisis. Delays in construction of power stations and problems with coal supplies mean that in the coming months we must expect a deficit of electricity and thermal energy, the extent of which is hard to estimate even at present.

In order to counter this threat, limits have already been introduced on the amounts of power supplied to industry and it is hoped that there will be radical reductions in the consumption of coal which is needed for the generation of electricity. However, all this will not eliminate the energy deficit phenomenon. What is needed at the same time is an improvement in exploitation of power installations and in overhaul work, and what is needed above all is thrifty management of energy by all energy consumers.

Power Industry Shortcomings

LD192108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Jerzy Kowalski commentary]

[Summary] In my capacity as a journalist I have been connected with the power industry for years. I listened with great interest today for several hours to the deliberations of the national power industry workers' forum which I think is still going on in the building of the PZPR Central Committee. Nowadays, as opposed to the past, everything is being said and in a bold manner, too.

Last year there was a shortfall of power on 258 days. The losses caused by an insufficient quantity of power amounted in 1979 [as heard] to Z100 billion in the national economy. The whole of the fixed assets of the power industry comes to 300 billion. If one adds together the losses in the past 5-year period and adds to them the losses of this year, if someone had foreseen and taken this into account a few years ago, and if someone had allocated part of these billions earlier to the correct development of the power industry we would have, more or less, a balanced power situation.

In order for the country to function normally, capacity must be 20 percent higher than the figure for peace demand. Things would be all right if one could achieve this in 10 to 15 years. Coal reserves at power stations are enough for 3 or 4 days but in September, for instance, there should be reserves for 6 weeks. This year we shall extract over 30 million tons of coal less than 1 year ago. There must be greater labor discipline both as regards power consumers and producers. The calorific value of coal supplied to power stations must be increased.

It takes 10 years to build a power station and then it is in use for 40 years. If construction of a power station is started today then it will start generating in 1990.

An atomic power station was supposed to be in use next year, one of the speakers at today's meeting in the Central Committee said. Another stated that one was supposed to have been in use 8 years ago. But the fact is that we shall begin construction of one this year. Everyone now knows that we shall not solve our problems without atomic energy. When we finally start to take environmental protection seriously then the investment costs for coal-fired power stations will go up by one third. What can be done to improve the situation today? Equipment in power stations must be used properly and right coal must be used. Poor-grade coal increases breakdown probability tremendously. The quality of overhaul work must be improved. More investment is necessary. There were years in the past when 1,600 mw of new capacity was commissioned annually; now it is being said that we cannot even commission 1,300 mw. However, the most important thing is that we must all do something ourselves and not wait for some wonderful program that will solve everything.

SEJM COMMISSIONS EXAMINE POSSIBLE MINISTRY CHANGES

LD191950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Maritime Economy and Shipping familiarized itself today with a government draft statute on the creation of a central office of maritime economy. Almost all members of the commission agreed that the importance for the national economy and the multifunctional and complex nature of the maritime economy require that it be managed by a separate ministry.

The Sejm Commission for Light Industry also held a session today. It examined the replies to the desiderata and opinions submitted to the minister of labor, wages and social affairs, the minister of health and social welfare and the minister of light industry. The replies given by these ministries did not satisfy all the deputies of the Sejm Commission for Light Industry.

Draft Law on New Ministry

LD210410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Heavy Industry, Engineering Industry and Metallurgy has examined and adopted a draft law on the creation of the office of the minister of metallurgy and engineering industry. The draft law envisages the establishment of a ministry that will take over the duties divided until now among three ministries: the Ministry of Metallurgy, the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machines Industry and the Ministry of Machine Engineering Industry.

DEPUTY PREMIER OZDOWSKI ON LABOR COOPERATIVES

LD191946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski today met representatives of the council and boards of the Central Union of Labor Cooperatives. The meeting was devoted to implementation of the resolution of the Council of Ministers on small-scale manufacturing industries. Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski stressed that labor cooperatives should be treated on the principle of being equal with the key industries, particularly in the process of access to means of production and raw materials.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES INCREASED BENEFITS FOR FARMERS

LD191028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] A session of the Council of Ministers, chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, has been held in Warsaw.

The government adopted a decree on increasing, as of 1 July, some old-age and other pensions and money benefits for farmers and their families.

The lowest old-age and disability pensions awarded in October 1977 will be increased to Z1,900 a month. The lowest family and accident pensions will be increased to Z1,500 as will be invalid pensions for farmers' family members. Farmers who handed farms over before 1 January 1978 will have their benefits increased from Z750 to Z1,500 a month per person and from Z1,000 to Z1,900 for a married couple.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING DISCUSSES ISSUES

LD192116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting of the Council of State was held today at the Belweder Palace. The council examined a report on last year's labor inspection and the state of safety and labor hygiene in the country. The council also examined a report on the progress of implementing the program for cooperation with Poles living abroad. The importance of developing universal contacts with Polish centers abroad was emphasized.

The Council of State also appointed new ambassadors. Wladyslaw Napiera will be the ambassador to Bulgaria; Tadeusz Wujek will be the ambassador to Denmark; Antoni Pierzchala will be the ambassador to the YAR [Yemen Arab Republic]--he will perform the function together with his post as ambassador to Egypt and Sudan. Boguslaw Ludwikowski has been appointed ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. He will perform the function together with his post as Poland's ambassador to Ethiopia.

On the proposal of Prof Jan Szczepanski, the Council of State decided in accordance with accepted principles to send the proposed pardon for Herzy and Ryszard Kowalczyk for detailed examination by a commission. The Council of State also granted Polish citizenship to 36 applicants.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD220105 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A Government Presidium session, under the chairmanship of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, took place Saturday in Katowice. The session was preceded by the visit to 25 mines in the Katowice Voivodship by deputy premiers, ministers and heads of central offices. The Government Presidium decided to take concrete steps to improve the market situation in the Katowice Voivodship, to create better social and living conditions for miners and to ensure conditions for increasing the extraction of coal. A rise in the price of coal was announced, among other things. The issues discussed at the Government Presidium are to be discussed at a session of the Council of Ministers before the ninth extraordinary party congress.

CONFERENCE LINKS WORLD AFFAIRS, NATIONAL CRISIS

LD221928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to a discussion of the current state of international relations studies and to the consideration of realistic possibilities to widen the links between theory and practice in this field was held in the Polish Institute of International Affairs. A speech made by Jozef Czyrek, foreign affairs minister, constituted the basis for the discussion.

During the meeting it was stated that the Polish raison d'etat required a deepening of the community's awareness and knowledge of interdependence that stems from a particular set-up of world forces. It was said that the Polish internal crisis coincided with a period of intensified complications in international relations which are connected with the sharpening of the new American administration's foreign policy. It was emphasized in this context that the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries were consistent advocates of the idea of peaceful coexistence. Our friends want Poland to extricate herself from the present crisis by her own efforts and to remain loyal to the principles of the socialist political system and to her duties as an ally.

MINISTRY COMMENTS ON DISPUTE OVER AIRLINE DIRECTOR

LD210446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] In connection with press reports and commentaries on the subject of the appointment of the director general of the Polish Airlines, LOT, the Ministry of Transportation has given PAP the following explanation:

The leadership of the Ministry of Transportation in its talks with the Presidium of the Conference of Workers' Self-Government [KSR] of LOT, pointed out from the very start that in accordance with the rules in force, the director general of this enterprise can only be appointed by the minister of transportation after consultation with the KSR. This position was confirmed by the under secretary of state in the Ministry of Transportation in a 5 May 1981 letter to the chairman of the Presidium of KSR replying to a 4 May letter in which the Presidium of KSR gave notice of the intended election of the director general.

The KSR of LOT did not, however, comply with the stance of the ministry and did not take a definite attitude to the candidates proposed by the Ministry of Transportation. On 27 May it passed a resolution on the choice of the director general which did not have grounds in the regulations and which was contrary to the binding legal order. A representative of the Ministry of Transportation, who was present at that session, stressed that the choice made by KSR had no binding force.

On receiving the 27 May KSR resolutions, the minister of transportation met the Presidium of KSR on two occasions, on 8 and 12 June, and explained in detail all the motives behind his decision to turn down the appointment of the director general of LOT by the procedure proposed by KSR. The minister confirmed this stance in a 12 June letter to the chairman of the Presidium of KSR of LOT. At the same time he proposed two candidates for the KSR to give its opinion on. This time also KSR did not comply with the stance of the leadership of the ministry. The KSR's reference to the solutions envisaged in the draft laws on state enterprises and on autonomy for the enterprise's workforce is groundless until these solutions, which will in any case be subject to significant changes in the next versions of the draft, are accepted by the Sejm. The stance of the Ministry of Transportation is dictated by not only formal but also by practical reasons. One of the fundamental reasons is the duty of the director general of the enterprise LOT to represent the superior interests of the state.

U.S. POET MILOSZ LEAVES COUNTRY AFTER CORDIAL VISIT

LD192310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Czeslaw Milosz left Poland today. The winner of the Nobel Prize for literature collected an honorary doctorate at Catholic University in Lublin. He visited Warsaw, Krakow, Lomza and Gdansk. He was afforded a very cordial and enthusiastic welcome everywhere. The poet had many meetings with literary and cultural figures and also with other social groups. His author's evenings proved very popular.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF GERMAN INVASION MARKED

Jaruzelski Attends Meeting

LD222244 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun (PAP)--A meeting of generations of soldiers was held at the Polish People's Army General Staff Academy in Warsaw on 22 June in connection with the 40th anniversary of the aggression of Hitler's Germany against the USSR.

Taking part in the meeting were Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense; soldiers of the Warsaw Garrison; participants in battles for national and social liberation; and those who in the years of the war against the fascist aggressor traversed a victorious combat path shoulder-to-shoulder with their Soviet comrades-in-arms from Lenin to Berlin. At the meeting, which was held under the slogan "In a Militant Alliance With the Soviet Army, the Polish People's Army Loyally Stands Guard Over Socialism," [words indistinct] Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland and a delegation of the Soviet Armed Forces (?were present).

Thirty-six years have gone by since the historic date of the victory over Hitler's Reich, said Gen Jozef Kaminski, commandant of the General Staff Academy. That date opened up a new era of peace. (?Over those) 36 years which have elapsed since the end of the war, the Soviet Union, and with it the countries of the socialist community, have striven tirelessly to prevent a situation which would be the cause of the start of another world war and to ensure [words indistinct] conditions of a peaceful and secure life. Both the USSR and Poland know the price of peace and understand the threat of war. The speaker noted that Soviet Communists and the communists of the states building socialism are making every effort in the postwar period to fulfill the behest of the millions of victims of the war to curb the aggressive nature of imperialism.

Recalling various aspects of the Great Patriotic War of the USSR and the contribution of the Soviet Army to the crushing of Hitler's Germany and the liberation of many countries of Europe, including Poland, General Kaminski said: True to Lenin's principles of internationalism we will strengthen the Warsaw Treaty. The Polish People's Army [words indistinct] composition and graduates of the General Staff Academy will apply all their efforts to the cause of socialism [words indistinct] potential of Poland and the whole community as the most important task. We draw ideological and moral strength from the heroic struggle of the generations of soldiers, and we (?will) draw all the conclusions for the present day and for the future of Poland from the lessons of history.

After that speech was made by Army General Afanasiy Shcheglov, a representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries with the Polish Army. He noted, among other things, that the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces bore on their shoulders all the burden of the struggle against fascism and made the decisive contribution to smashing fascism. Under the leadership of the communist party, they gained a historic victory on a world scale. They proved that socialism is not to be defeated, either by force of arms or by any other way. The speaker noted that in the years which have passed since the rout of fascism, there has been a radical change in the balance of forces on the international scene, and not to the benefit of imperialism. That is why the aggressive forces of imperialism, ignoring the lessons of history, are striving to unleash (?dangerous) new ventures.

In the entire period of the postwar years the Soviet party and state has not for a single day lost sight of matters connected with strengthening the country's defense potential and its armed forces. Now, Shcheglov said in conclusion, in the ranks of defenders of the homeland there are already (?sons and) grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War. They are true to the heroic traditions of our Army, and to our people.

Retired Colonel (Boleslaw Marczak), one of the 100,000-strong army of Poles who trod the victorious battle path in Soviet units, shared his memories of the combat period in the Soviet Army. Captain (Dominic Strausburger) declared unswerving service for the good of the homeland in the name of the students of the General Staff Academy.

Ceremonies Mark Anniversary

LD221826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] On the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union, the Polish community paid homage to the memory of 600,000 Soviet soldiers who fell when fighting for the liberation of our land from German occupation.

Ceremonies took place, flowers were laid, guards of honor were posted and torches were lit both at war cemeteries where the ashes of the Red Army soldiers rest and in front of memorials devoted to the soldiers' glory of Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms and the gratitude to the Soviet Army.

At the cemetery-mausoleum of the Soviet Army, flowers for the soldiers were laid by the delegation of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front [OKFJN] which included Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control. Flowers were also laid by delegations from the Ministry of National Defense, the Association of Fighters for Liberty and Democracy, social organizations and youth and factory representatives from the capital. Bunches of flowers were laid by a Soviet Embassy delegation that included Ambassador Boris Aristov and diplomatic delegations from other socialist countries.

Many Warsaw inhabitants arrived at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. An OKFJN delegation with Roman Ney, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delegations from the Ministry of National Defense, social organizations and Warsaw enterprises all laid flowers here.

Papers View Anniversary

LD221938 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun (PAP)--All the Polish dailies and weeklies carry articles on the 40th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the USSR. TRYBUNA LUDU said:

"Among the dates marking the course of the Second World War June 22, 1941, stands out as a date of crucial importance. The Third Reich reckoned with a lightning victory but the front opened in the East turned out to be the Reich's biggest graveyard.

"The course of history has been changed. An anti-Hitlerite coalition uniting in the common aim big and small, distant and neighbouring states, has been formed. In that coalition the nations of Poland and the Soviet Union have found themselves side by side. In the battlefields of the Second World War, the brotherhood-in-arms was established and consolidated."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said that Nazi Germany gave the Soviet nations the toughest and most difficult war mankind ever went through. The outcome was to decide the fate of entire Europe and the world, not only the Soviet Union. The future of every state depended on the victory of the USSR--the only power able to stop the Nazi aggression. This was especially true for the Polish nation, which the Nazis condemned to extinction.

In light of these facts it is easy to conclude that the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union opened up a new state in Polish-Soviet relations. Polish divisions were the first foreign military units to be formed on Soviet soil.

"Cemented by common bloodshed, the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms formed the foundation for lasting, unbreakable alliance--the basis for socialist Poland's independence and allround development," the paper stressed.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY stressed that the war in the East changed the international alignment of forces radically, especially in Europe. The USSR's entrance into the war contributed to the creation of an anti-Nazi coalition, which was to number 55 states in the future. Three big powers formed the coalition's core, but only the Soviet Union was consistent in furthering the idea of fighting for the national and social liberation of the states under Nazi occupation. That is why the USSR gained the respect and confidence of the nations of Europe.

In connection with the anniversary SLOWO POWSZECHNE said that for the entire population--notwithstanding an unimportant handful of people--the Polish-Soviet alliance and close cooperation based on equal rights is the basic factor of Poland's current raison d'etat. This is a thing no sensible person tries to deny. Today not only the PUWP, but the entire nation is the base of the Polish-Soviet alliance, the paper said.

In an article on the same subject DZIENNIK LUDOWY noted that persistent in strengthening its own defence, the Soviet Union also persists in the search for international solutions which would allow setting the security of the Soviet population and the allied nations in mutual international confidence. Ironically, this path turns out to be much more difficult than armaments. However, Soviet diplomats have not given up and continue to come out with new proposals with astounding persistency.

It is thanks to this kind of Soviet policy that our motherland, Poland, as well as other European states have lived through the longest period of peace in centuries.

Sikorski Role Viewed

LD221654 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun (PAP)--In an article headline "40 Years On," the Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes:

New historic opportunities opened up before Poland on 22 June 1941, when the Great Patriotic War began between the Baltic and Black Seas. Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski did not see these opportunities very clearly, but what he did see prompted him, despite the resistance of a significant number of reactionary politicians in the government-in-exile in London, to sign the memorable Polish-Soviet treaty of alliance on 30 July 1941. After this the military treaty of 14 August 1941 was concluded, which served as a basis for the formation of the army of Gen Wladyslaw Anders inside the Soviet Union.

Unfortunately, this attempt to bring about a turn around in Polish-Soviet relations and to use the historic opportunity was, as is well known, frustrated by those whose anti-Soviet fanaticism deprived them of the ability to make a real evaluation of the political conditions.

The use of the historic opportunity was to the credit of the Polish Communists, who were the first to evaluate it. It was under their leadership that the great alliance between the Polish people and their powerful eastern neighbor was concluded in the heat of World War II. Thanks to this alliance we made complete use of the opportunities created by history during World War II. Since that time faithfulness to this alliance has been the guarantee of the secure development of our people with the best possible borders, the guarantee of all our later economic and cultural achievements. Loyalty to his alliance will certainly continue to be the condition for the use of all those opportunities which will be given to us.

Properly understood Polish patriotism and the state interests of the socialist motherland command us to maintain our loyalty to this alliance.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETS IN WARSAW

LD221316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] A national conference of the aktiv of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is taking place in Warsaw on current tasks of the society in consolidating Polish-Soviet friendship and cooperation in the present sociopolitical situation.

In the main report it was stressed that the society, as a patriotic social movement, supports socialist renewal and political, democratic, peaceful and realistic means for resolving contradictions in the socialist development of the country, and also supports the line of social accords proclaimed by the party at the sixth plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

The report expressed an objection to signs of an anti-Soviet campaign aimed at the foundations of our alliance and our security.

Resolution Adopted

LD221838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] During the national conference of activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society held in Warsaw, which is dedicated to the current tasks of the society in the consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union in the present sociopolitical situation, it was underlined, among other things, that the society is a patriotic social movement which advocates socialist renewal, political, democratic, peaceful and realistic methods for resolving controversies in the socialist development of the homeland, and the line of social agreements proclaimed by the party at the sixth plenary session of the party Central Committee.

It was stated that the society's activists offer their strength to all that serves the good of the nation, socialist Poland. The driving force of our country, it was stressed, is the alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Poland's cooperation with the land of the soviets constitutes an important factor of peace in Europe and the world. Every attempt against this friendship and alliance is an attempt against our independent existance and socialist development.

Those taking part in the conference strongly protested on behalf of their local organizations against the anti-Soviet excesses and incidents which have recently occurred in some regions of the country. Referring to the 40th anniversary of the Nazi aggression against the Soviet Union, which falls exactly today, they recalled the vast blood sacrifice offered by soliders of the Red Army when liberating Polish lands from the fascist occupation.

It was stressed that the freedom so long awaited by our country came from the East. Those who commit acts of profanation of graves of Soviet soldiers and monuments of gratitude deliver a blow against our highest national sentiments, against our Polish honor.

One participant in the conference addressed an appeal to the community to protect the eternal resting places of the heroic Soviet soldiers. He also urged the organs of prosecution to bring to light those responsible for the acts of vandalism and to ensure their severe punishment.

The vast majority of the Polish community, it was stressed, appreciates and understands the importance to Poland of the friendship and alliance with the land of the soviets. It is aware of the role of economic cooperation for overcoming the current difficulties and for the development of the socialist fatherland.

The participants in the conference passed a resolution in which they firmly oppose the attempts to negate the precepts of our alliances, particularly with the Soviet Union.

"We will defend," the document reads, "strengthen and develop the ties of friendship and relations with the land of the soviets. Based on mutual respect, understanding and constructive cooperation, these relations constitute the foundation of the national security and a guarantee of the socialist development of the fatherland."

The resolution contains an appeal to the entire community to unite all forces in the name of the further promotion and strengthening of the ideals of Polish-Soviet friendship and fraternal cooperation.

A letter has also been addressed to the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society with fraternal greetings and expressions of internationalist friendship. The participants in the conference of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society activists placed a wreath and bouquets of flowers at the mausoleum of Soviet soldiers and on the plaque of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

KANIA RECEIVES BULGARIAN, HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

LD221908 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has received Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, who is on a working visit in Poland. He conveyed personal greetings from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, attended the meeting.

Stanislaw Kania informed the Bulgarian guest about the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party plenum and about the progress of the report and election campaign, stressing the importance of the consolidation of the party unity now taking place. In the talks, full approval was expressed for the contents of the letter from the CPSU Central Committee. Dimitur Stanishev voiced the conviction of the Bulgarian communists that the PZPR will make every possible effort to free Poland from the sociopolitical crisis.

Stanislaw Kania thanked him for the support and economic aid.

Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania also received Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is currently in Poland. He conveyed a personal message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The Hungarian communists invariably extend support to the PZPR in its efforts to overcome with its own efforts the current crisis in Poland. Stanislaw Kania stated that the PZPR is implementing the decisions of the 11th Central Committee Plenum on the basis of the precepts of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will consistently consolidate the unity of the party and its ideological influence and impact on the correct functioning of the state. He also referred to the report and election campaign.

It was harmoniously agreed that the letter from the CPSU Central Committee and the assessments contained in it reflect the fears of the PZPR leadership and the CPSU as regards the development of the situation in Poland. Stanislaw Kania expressed gratitude for the economic aid granted to Poland.

U.S. BANKS' DECISION ON REPAYMENTS VIEWED

LD221256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] There was good news yesterday. American banks agreed to prolong the repayment schedule for $1.5 billion of our debts. Jacek Kalabinski is at the microphone:

American banks have adopted tactics which appear to be harsher than those of the European banks, which some time ago agreed to postpone our repayments for 2 or 3 years. On the face of it, it would seem that we have been given immediate relief; however, American banks have declared that they want their decision secured by several essential conditions. For instance, by the end of this year they have to be provided with a credible, realistic economic plan for Poland up to 1986 which would allow for a surplus in our balance of payments by that year and for the start of regular repayments. Why is this important? It is a very simple matter to repay with one hand and borrow with the other. Such a short-term policy would lead us and Western banks nowhere. We would be moving in some kind of vicious circle. The Americans want no short-term measures but multilateral agreements.

They want certain forms of control over our economic moves, but say they do not wish to control our economy on a day to day basis. The latter is out of the question: We are a sovereign country. But they maintain that we need a long period of austerity, including a rise in consumer prices and a steady rather than a continually increasing and then decreasing standard of living. This would help the community by improving the relation between the supply of and demand for consumer goods and by stimulating certain investments, such as in housing construction.

In fact, American banks rely on the doctrine of Prof Richard Portes who last month prepared an extensive report for the Royal Institute of International Affairs in which he said that the issue of Polish debts boils down to this: Poland must not have her hands tied too much because it would lead to a situation in which some debts would be paid by borrowing; on the other hand, because banks have been involved with colossal sums of $17 or even $18 billion, Poland cannot be given too much freedom because it is natural for any country to want to postpone repayments as much as possible and to spend dollars rather than repay them.

In view of the above, the relief which we have obtained until the end of this year provides only for a period in which to assess what kind of economic doctrine we should adopt and to quickly negotiate with all partners who have lent us money.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH SOVIET UNION CITED

LD220930 Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jun (PAP)--Every fifth tractor imported by Polish agriculture this year will be Soviet-made. According to agreements signed this year, 15,000 tractors of various types are scheduled to be received.

Within the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the CEMA member-countries, Poland imports from the Soviet Union about 30 types of machinery and tools, including equipment which enables the tractors bought from the USSR to be used in various ways. In the first 5 months of this year Poland imported from the Soviet Union 615 silage combines. Throughout the whole year more than 100 of these machines will be supplied.

During the Poznan Fair talks were held as a result of which were concluded agreements which concern Polish-Soviet trade of agricultural equipment and machinery next year. Among other things, there was discussion about Poland's importing 12,000 small tractors with a capacity of 230-hp. The Soviet Union will also supply 1,200 80-hp tractors with four-wheel trailers as well as 1,800 crawler tractors. The extent of imports of other equipment, ploughs, harrows, trailers and other tools and machines was also determined. In turn Poland will supply grain-drying devices in 1982. The USSR will also import Polish potato lifters, machines for threshing clovers and silage combines for fodder.

BRIEFS

CONTRACTS WITH USSR, ALBANIA--At the Poznan International Fair the STALEXPORT foreign trade enterprise has signed an import contract with its Soviet partners. On the basis of this contract the USSR will supply Poland with 213,000 tons of hot- and cold-rolled sheet in the second half of this year. The Kopex foreign trade enterprise has sold Albania Polish rescue and drilling equipment earmarked for the mining industry and spare parts for hoisting machines. They will be supplied next year. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 81 LD]

IRAQI PHOSPHATE AGREEMENT--A few days ago the POLSERVICE Polish foreign trade enterprise signed a contract with the Iraqi state enterprise firm for phosphates worth about 56 million foreign exchange zloty. According to this contract Polish specialists will ensure the starting up and commissioning of one of the largest phosphate fertilizer combines in the Near East. Exports of this type do not require that goods and equipment be taken out and are thus particularly desirable in our economic situation. Specialists from the Chemadex firm in Krakow, which will fill this order, will spend 3 years in Iraq. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 81 LD]

PARTY GOVERNMENT DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU221927 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow today between a party-government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania and a USSR party-government delegation. The talks were attended: for Romania by Comrades Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Emilian Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Romanian ambassador to Moscow Traian Dudas.

For the USSR the talks were attended by: Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the party central committee; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Chukanov, deputy department chief at the CPSU Central Committee; Firyubin, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and USSR ambassador to Bucharest Vasiliy Drozdenko.

During the talks, which proceeded in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere, the sides examined aspects of the further development of the relations of multifaceted cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union. They devoted special attention to the implementation of agreements concluded at meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The sides examined the current stage and prospects of expanding and deepening the Romanian-Soviet economic and commercial relations at both the bilateral and multilateral level, within the framework of CEMA. They stressed the great importance of adopting specific measures to implement the bilateral long-term program on developing production specialization and sharing for the period up to 1990, signed in May 1980.

The talks between the Romanian and USSR delegations confirmed the joint desire to further develop mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries.

The sides also discussed certain current international issues concerning the objective of strengthening detente, security and cooperation in Europe, of achieving disarmament and halting the arms race, and of consolidating peace in the world.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers gave a dinner for the Romanian party-government delegation. Comrades Ilie Verdet and Nikolay Tikhonov toasted strengthening the fraternal friendship and developing the multifaceted cooperation between the two parties and countries, to the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI BEGINS TALKS IN DPRK

AU221848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (AGERPRES)--On Monday, June 22, Romania's minister of foreign affairs arrived in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to pay an official visit of friendship at the invitation of the Administration council of the DPRK

During the official talks which began the same day, the Romanian minister of foreign affairs and his Korean opposite number examined the present stage of and the measures on the further development of the relations between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and some topical issues of the international situation. The two ministers pointed to the decisive role played each time by the meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, in giving a strong impetus to the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. The sides also highlighted the significance of the treaty of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the DPR of Korea and of the declarations signed by the two party and state leaders in Bucharest and Pyongyang, which are landmarks on the way of the continuous strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples, of the multilateral development of the Romanian-Korean fraternal collaboration. The two parties emphasized the two countries' determination to amplify and deepen continuously the friendship, solidarity and mutual collaboration, to intensify their international cooperation, in the interest of the Romanian and Korean peoples, of the cause of socialism, national independence and collaboration among peoples.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction at the meeting and at the results of the talks conducted in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship, appreciating that they are a fresh contribution to the development of the relations between the two countries.

On behalf of the Romanian Government, the minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, extended to Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council, minister of foreign affairs of the DPR of Korea, the invitation to pay an official visit of friendship to Romania.

CAZACU, TUNISIAN MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU221903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Jun (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met on June 22 Mohamed Kraiem, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Destour Socialist Party of Tunisia, minister of youth and sport, head of the party and state delegation now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, both parties expressed the wish to continuously develop the relations between the RCP and the Destour Socialist Party, in the spirit of the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Habib Bourguiba, of the mutual esteem and respect, in the interests of the Romanian and Tunisian peoples, of the cause of peace, security and national independence, of international collaboration and cooperation. Likewise, they approached some questions of the international political life.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

SUDANESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES CEAUSESCU'S ENVOY PUNGAN

AU191657 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] An exchange of messages between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ja'far Muhammed Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, took place in Khartoum during the Sudanese head of state's reception of Comrade Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state and personal envoy of Romania's president. During the talk which followed, they pointed out the satisfaction of the two state leaders over the development of bilateral relations in all fields of mutual interest, on the basis of understandings reached and decisions adopted at various summit meetings in Bucharest and Khartoum.

The sides also reiterated the common determination to act to diversify and expand relations between the two countries and peoples and to particularly stimulate mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

During the exchange of views on topical international issues, the guest presented the Romanian president's assessments and considerations on the evolution of main problems currently facing mankind. The sides stressed the determination of the two heads of state to consistently act to improve the climate of international life, overcome certain difficulties in various parts of the world and peacefully resolve differences between states, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, nonuse of force and the threat of force and mutual advantage.

The exchange of messages and the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere characteristic of Romanian-Sudanese relations.

WORKING PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE HELD IN BUCHAREST

AU191901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jun (AGERPRES)--After the conclusion of the conferences of the representatives of the working people in the 40 countries, the conference of the representatives of the working people in Bucharest Municipality took place on June 19 in the presence of the Romanian party and state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu. This is the last meeting of this kind that precedes the Second Congress of the Working People's Councils to be held in the capital city of Romania next week attended by 11 thousand participants.

The Bucharest conference, just as the county ones, analysed the activity carried out in economic units in the 1976-1980 interval, the measures adopted with a view to fulfilling the plan for this year, the tasks incumbent on the working people's councils as regards the improvement of the quality of products.

Likewise, the conference confirmed the candidates for the National Council of the Working People.

The conference adopted a resolution regarding Nicolae Ceausescu's re-election to the high office of chairman of the National Council of the Working People at the Second Congress of the Working People's Councils.

At the end of the conference President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech.

Ceausescu Speech

AU221951 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jun 81 pp 1,3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 19 June Bucharest meeting of working people's representatives]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends; I want to begin by conveying warm greetings and best wishes to all the participants in the conference of representatives of Bucharest working people and to all working people in the Bucharest municipality, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the government, the State Council and myself. (loud applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

This conference has examined in detail the results obtained by all Bucharest enterprises in fulfilling the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country and implementing the 12th party congress decisions.

The Bucharest municipality holds a special place in our national economy. Hence, the results attained by the Bucharest working people constitute a decisive factor for the general development of our fatherland and for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

In the 1976-80 5-year plan the working people in the capital had important achievements. The fact that the plan was fulfilled in good conditions throughout the country, thus ensuring an approximately 10 percent industrial development, is due in part to the manner in which the Bucharest collectives of working people fulfilled their highly responsible tasks. This also explains the fact that Bucharest came in first in the national competition for 2 consecutive years--1979 and 1980--and was awarded the highest order of the Socialist Republic of Romania. This permitted the capital to take the first place for the entire 5-year plan, which they shared with Cluj. This is remarkably good. (prolonged applause and cheers)

For the noteworthy results obtained in the previous 5-year plan I want to convey to all working people in Bucharest warmest congratulations and express the hope that they will make every effort to come out first for as many years as possible, and perhaps for the entire 5-year plan. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Dear comrades, we are now at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. As is known, the basic strategic objective established by the 12th party congress was Romania's transition from the level of a socialist developing country to that of a country with an average level of development. This requires marked development in all the sectors of activity--in both industry and agriculture, and in the other economic branches, in science, education and culture--and a marked increase in the material and intellectual living standard, improved leadership and planning of all activities, greater development of socialist democracy, and greater participation by the masses and by all people in leading all sectors of activity.

To attain those objectives all working people, all our people must make consistent efforts. We have recorded good results in the first 5 months [of the year] throughout the country. The industrial development plan was slightly exceeded. We are still in the first part of the year, and all necessary conditions are at hand for completing the year with good results, thus establishing a solid basis for the successful fulfillment of the entire 5-year plan. The Bucharest working people have also showed noteworthy achievements: They fulfilled and considerably exceeded both the envisaged industrial production value and the net production. However, it is only 5 months since the beginning of the year, and efforts must be further made to complete the entire year with the best possible results.

From here, from the capital, I want to convey congratulations to all collectives of working people in our country, and to wish them all--including those of Bucharest of course--brilliant results at the end of 1981, the first year of the 5-year plan. (prolonged applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

The comrades who took the floor at this conference presented a number of positive results: They also mentioned various failings and difficulties in activities to date. I recently visited a few enterprises in Bucharest, and discussed with the working people's councils, with workers and specialists both positive experiences and measures required to optimally fulfill the responsible tasks incumbent on Bucharest enterprises. I will not now dwell on those issues. Good results have indeed been obtained, but there have also been many shortcomings, and much remains to be done to make up for various lags, in view of the fact that Bucharest is the site of enterprises of special importance for the entire national economy.

I hope, however, that the commitments assumed--at this conference, too--will be fulfilled and honored, and that the Bucharest working people and the working people's councils will do their best to rapidly make up for lags and to correct failings and shortcomings, to carry out all activities in the best conditions. I hope that the comrades ministers and other members of the leaderships of various central bodies, present here, have noted the critical remarks made--which were not at all exaggerated, on the contrary, too mild--about various failings, and that they will draw the due conclusions and resolutely and efficiently intervene and help solve problems and ensure satisfactory activities.

It must be clearly understood that, given the current international economic situation and the fact that we must deal with both difficulties created by the economic crisis and with very active competition, Romanian-made products must be competitive and compare favorably with any similar product in the international market from the point of view of technical performance and quality. At the same time, we must ensure great economic efficiency and increased profitability and returns, this being the only certain way of increasing our national income and wealth and thus securing the means necessary for both fulfilling the fatherland's development program, and for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual living standard. (loud applause and cheers)

The basic objective established by the 12th Congress was the achievement of a new quality of work and life in all areas of activity. This requires resolute measures to rapidly and consistently introduce progressive scientific and technological methods in all sectors. Hence, we must give greater attention to improving scientific and technological research and to rapidly putting into production new scientific and technological solutions, to improving technologies, shortening the research-production cycle, and to more rapidly switching to new products and production systems.

In Bucharest we have a great potential; here are concentrated almost all research and design institutes. This is of course not a positive thing, but it is reality. The Bucharest enterprises have a large number of research workers from various fields, many engineers and technicians, as well as many highly-qualified working people. Hence, we have huge forces who, acting in complete unity and in close cooperation, can solve the most complex technical and scientific problems. The results we have obtained in various areas in both Bucharest and in the rest of the country show the capabilities of the working people--of the engineers, technicians and researchers--and their ability to produce results comparable with the best in the world. That is why we expect the Bucharest with the best in the world. That is why we expect the Bucharest working people--meaning those employed in enterprises, in research and education--to work in unity, with greater resolution and energy, and to more resolutely apply production scientific achievements. They are expected to think daringly and swiftly and to contribute more to the development of our socialist fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must take resolute measures to improve the quality of all our activities. Certain shortcomings were mentioned here: We had discussed them during my visits. There are indeed things at Bucharest enterprises that cannot be justified in any way. The failings noted are solely the result of poor management and of lack of work discipline at some Bucharest enterprises. Hence, resolute steps are required to raise quality and to improve the working people's activities, to strengthen order and discipline in keeping with the requirements of the national economy and with the rising standards determined by international developments.

We must give greater attention to production and labor organization, and to consistently raising labor productivity on the basis of rapid introduction of mechanization, automation and robots in sectors that justify such developments. We will thus be able to raise labor productivity to international levels. It is no secret for anyone that in the area of productivity we are still seriously lagging behind: In many areas productivity is two and even three times lower than in developed countries.

However, in order to compete from an economic point of view and in order to raise the people's living standard we must attain high labor productivity, higher even than in capitalist countries. Only thus will we be in a position to defeat capitalism in all areas--including the decisive area of material production. We have all that is necessary in this respect. We must however, work for it energetically, and I believe that the results of this conference must become visible in production, in enterprises, in improved activities.

We must apply more energetically the new economic mechanism in its entire complexity: We must endeavor to increase economic efficiency more markedly and to continuously reduce material and production expenditures. In Bucharest we have attained some good results in this respect, but there are still considerable failings. We must make resolute efforts to radically improve all activities.

You are familiar with the measures established to continuously raise the material and intellectual living standard. In the past 5-year plan we increased real remunerations by about 29 percent, as compared with the 20 percent initially envisaged in the plan. The incomes of working people in cities and villages have increased: Pensions and social expenditures have been increased. Actual consumer consumption has also considerably increased. I must mention that consumption in Bucharest is several percentage points higher than the national average, despite the nationwide increases recorded in the consumption of foodstuffs and industrial goods. Hence, efforts have been made to ensure satisfactory supplies, naturally in relationship with the general development of our society, since, as is known, no one can eat more than he produces. I am mentioning this because in this area, too, we must endeavor to ensure good management of the means available and of the consumer stock of the capital.

For the current 5-year plan we have envisaged new measures to increase incomes and naturally, consumption of agricultural products, foodstuffs and industrial goods. However, this provision can only be achieved if production plans are fulfilled in industry, agriculture and all other sectors. We are doing our best to provide the basis for the optimal fulfillment of the plan. As in the past, we will consistently endeavor to make all our accomplishments reflect directly in the general development of the fatherland and in the people's living standard--the supreme goal of our communist party's policies, the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. (Loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

In order to fulfill the great tasks given the party organization and working people of Bucharest, we must take resolute measures to raise the level of professional and technical training and the capabilities of managerial cadres in industry and all other sectors. We must pay greater attention to professional training, recycling and raising the general level of knowledge. Accomplishing a new quality requires an increasingly higher level of professional and technical training. In this respect, I believe that there is still great room for improvement in Bucharest, although the capital has a far greater potential than any other county or city in our country, in view of the education and research institutes located here and the cadres it has.

In consequence, each enterprise and each sector, the entire capital must adopt a specific program of measures along this line, and must recruit all forces, including the ministries, to raise the level of training of all working people.

At the same time, we must intensify political-educational activities of sharping a new man, conscious builder of socialism. We must be firmly convinced that in order to strengthen order and discipline and to achieve a new quality of life and work each collective and each working person must attain a political understanding of its or his responsibility for optimal activities.

We have wonderful cadres; the capital has strong forces and must hence improve activities in this respect and attain the best possible results.

We must pool all media efforts--press, radio, television--as well as those of unions of creative workers and all forces in enterprises and institutions to raise the socialist consciousness and to appropriately organize people's free time, so that they spend it as pleasantly, but also as educationally as possible.

Various cultural-artistic events have been organized in recent weeks. I was told that even yesterday, despite the bad weather, the stadium which housed such an event was filled to capacity. People indeed want entertaining cultural-educational events in which they can participate; however, such events must be organized, and I believe that the working people must be organized, and I believe that the Working People's Council itself must become more demanding and request the Bucharest party organization and the cultural bodies to do a better job in this respect. This is another expression of workers' democracy and of workers' supervision of all areas of activity. (prolonged applause)

I will not now speak about other issues, because in a few days we will hold the Congress of Working People's Councils. However, I think I must stress that the debates that have been held in the working people's councils and the program of measures that will be adopted must result in a far greater contribution by the Bucharest working people to the general development of our fatherland, to raising Romania onto higher peaks of progress and civilization. We have at our disposal everything necessary for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan to mark a decisively important step toward the fulfillment of the 12th congress program and to ensure the successful building of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's resolute advance toward a communist society--mankind's golden dream. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the People!")

Needless to say, in all our activities we must pay great attention to exports. Exporting is not an optional issue or one that may be neglected. We have to import basic raw materials for producing metals, textiles, and so forth. In consequence we have to export to secure the necessary financial means to import. We will not be able to import what we need--primarily raw materials--unless we export goods and unless we complete the production earmarked for export. This is why the export issue must constitute a primary and constant concern for all collectives of working people. We must indeed keep in mind the fact that there are many countries and many firms in the international market, and that each of them is trying to produce the best from the viewpoint of quality and technical level. Hence, we must not allow any enterprise--including those enterprises and sections which manufacture subassemblies or parts for finished products--to manufacture products below par or to fail its control duties. The issue of quality in all productive sectors, and of the quality of export products must be viewed as the principle aspect of all our activities.

All required measures and energetic steps must be taken to fulfill export tasks and to further cut back on imports with a view to achieving an even balance of payments and to permit the development of all our economic activities.

We must expand our relations with the CEMA socialist members and with the other socialist countries, with developing and developed capitalist countries, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage; we must endeavor to continuously expand our international economic exchanges.

I hope that the working people of Bucharest will obtain better results in this respect, too, and that they will grasp the fact that production for export must be fulfilled at any cost. I do not think it is necessary to elaborate on this point at this meeting.

As for material supplies, we have every condition required to fulfill the production plan; however, it must be kept in mind that each enterprise is expected to fulfill its plan and to deliver the entire production on schedule. It is obvious that delays at a given enterprise or any failure to deliver materials, parts or subassemblies will reflect on other enterprises and will throw out of kilter a wide range of activities. Therefore, fulfillment on schedule of the itemized production, as specified in contracts, is one of the most important tasks for all enterprises and in all sectors of activity.

I want to express my conviction that the working people of Bucharest will act responsibly and exactingly--in their status as enterprise leaders, owners, producers and end users--and that, should there be some among the family of working people who fail to show due concern with the issues of production, they will hold them responsible and make them understand that by joining a collective of working people, within this great family of working people, they have assumed responsibilities and are accountable to that family; and no family wants to be put to shame by a member who does not do his duty. Hence, the family of workers, of working people, must responsibly and resolutely see to it that each one of its members, each member of a collective of working people honorably and responsibly fulfills his obligations. (loud and prolonged applause)

While concerned with fulfilling the development program of our fatherland, we do not for a moment forget our duty to contribute to the policy of detente, peace and national independence, or the fact that Romania's and other countries' development is directly linked to the achievement of international relations based on complete equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and utter renouncing the use and threat of force. In consequence, Romania will further contribute to achieving such a policy at the international level, will resolutely work to develop relations with the socialist, developing and nonaligned countries, with the developed capitalist countries and with all nations in the world, regardless of their social system.

We are resolutely in favor of settling international problems solely through negotiations, and of not adopting military options to solve conflicts. It is in the interests of all peoples to solve the problems among them at the negotiations table. It is in keeping with their own interests and with the general interests of peace and detente in the world.

We shall consistently work for security in Europe, for convening a conference on disarmament and trust on our continent, for halting the deployment and development of additional medium-range missiles. We believe that the European peoples must make every possible effot to ensure security on the continent, and must work in unity for a Europe of peace and cooperation, a Europe of equal nations. (loud and prolonged applause)

We shall resolutely work for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for a new world economic order, by continuously strengthening our cooperation with anti-imperialist and progressive forces everywhere.

We are firmly convinced that the masses of working people, the peoples have the necessary strength to end the policy of force, to halt the deepening of international tension and to resume the policy of detente, peace and cooperation in the world. Romania will make every possible effort to bring about a better and more just world, a world of peace and cooperation on earth. (prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

Dear comrades and friends, in a few days Bucharest will host the Congress of Working People's Councils which will debate and adopt the 1981-85 5-Year Plan and other programs for various areas of activity.

The congress will mark a moment of historical importance in our country's life and will map out the road to Romania's increasingly rapid development, to raising the people's well-being and to consolidating our national independence and sovereignty.

I want to express thanks to you, to the working people of Bucharest and to all working people throughout the country for the suggestion that I be reelected chairman of the National Council of Working People. (prolonged appaluse and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu reelected at the second congress" and "Ceausescu, Romania--our esteem and pride")

I want to assure you, the workers class and all working people, regardless of nationality, all our people, that should the congress endorse this suggestion, I will further strive, resolutely and responsibly, to contribute to implementing the 11th congress program and the 12th congress decisions, with a view to ensuring the increasing assertion of the workers class' role as the leading class in our society, in the conviction that only if the workers optimally fulfill their role as the leading class in our society, in alliance with the peasantry and other social classes, can we guarantee our fatherland's progress and implementation of the party program, as well as raise the people's material and intellectual living standard. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

I want to concude by once again expressing my conviction that the working people of Bucharest will strive to increase their contribution to the general development of the fatherland and that they will successfully complete this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Once again I want to express my hope that you will do your best to take one of the first places, if not the first in the competition for this year and for the entire 5-year plan. I hope you will unite your efforts and not forget that, after all, the capital should come in first. (prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

However, to be impartial I must add that you are in competition. I address the same wishes to all the other countries. May the best win. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers)

I wish you and all the working people of Bucharest ever greater successes, good health and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; minutes-long chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" In an ethusiastic atmosphere the audience cheers and acclaims the RCP and its secretary general and president of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

BRIEFS

NEW DANUBE PORT--Bucharest, 30 May (AGERPRES)--Calarasi, seat of the county recently created in the south-eastern part of the country, which is the youngest Romanian iron-and-steel combine, is about to become an industrial Danubian port. Thus, the iron-and-steel combine in the locality will be supplied with the raw and auxiliary materials needed for production and will deliver finished products to beneficiaries. At present, a navigable canal is being built to connect the future port with one arm of the Danube. The canal will be 5 km long, 120 m wide and 10 m deep, which will allow the access of ore and rolled goods carriers. Moreover, one of the dams will also serve as "section" of the Bucharest-Constanta Highway. The port proper will have a basin of about 120 hectares. The berths in the shipping sector will be equipped with cranes, while berths in the recipient sector will have specialized installations to unload ore from the ships directly into a tunnel equipped with conveyer belts that lead to the warehouses of the combine. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 30 May 81 AU]

KRAIGHER CABLES BREZHNEV ON CSCE, OTHER ISSUES

LD221510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, to Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The message was handed today to Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, by Marko Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador in the Soviet Union.

The message refers to the work of the Madrid CSCE meeting and to other international issues as well as to the promotion of friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

COMMENTARY BLASTS U.S. POSTURE TOWARD THIRD WORLD

AU222030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] The dramatic warning by Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, at the expiration of his term of office that aid to poor countries faces bankruptcy has been prompted by the fact that the normal flow of funds for aid to developing countries has been jeopardized.

The fact is that the U.S. Congress has not as yet adopted the decision on paying the American share of these funds under the international agreement in the United Nations. The World Bank or, more precisely, its branch for aid to the poorest countries--the Association for Development--has adopted several decisions on aid to the poorest countries without the necessary financial backing because its treasury has been depleted. It was expected that the United States would pay its share in time, something that has not happened. In this connection, Dragan Colovic says:

The new U.S. administration explains its failure to pay its share of the aid to the poorest countries by the fact that it has not yet determined its policy toward the developing countries. It is expected that the process of defining the policy toward the so-called Third World will most probably last until the end of the year. However, the first indications of what the new administration's policy toward developing countries will be show that that it will not be in the least favorable to them. The United States proceeds in this connection from mutual economic, political and security interests. It is recommended to developing countries to more widely open their markets to goods from developed countries and to more extensively rely on private capital in their own development, something that in its own way represents a condition for all countries expecting assistance. Even though what is involved are only some indications, the consequences of that policy could be very difficult, especially for the poorest developing countries that strive to develop socioeconomic and international relations in a way that suits them best. And this means that they are developing the kind of internal systems they want to have and that in international relations they strive to ensure equality and, what is even more important, noninterference in their internal affairs. Although the indications of the American policy toward the developing countries nowhere directly demand their alignment with the economically richer, that is the Western bloc, the aforementioned starting foundations of the American aid policy have precisely that in mind.

The bloc concept of aid that is now being imposed by the United States as well as some other Western developed countries is nearly completely identical to the other bloc's positions on aid. As a matter of fact, the other bloc is willing to provide aid only on condition that such aid contributes--it is stated--to the common struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, that it is directed to the state sector of economy modeled on the example of countries of the socialist community and so forth.

What is involved here are obviously the grossest political conditions. And it is in the present extraordinarily difficult and tense international situation that efforts are being made to impose those conditions on the developing countries as the only real and correct solutions. Hence it must be expected that in the coming months the developing countries, and especially the poorest ones among them, will face new and even more gross pressures of the bloc forces to align themselves with one or another bloc, naturally, if they want to avoid an economic catastrophe and the mass hunger by which they are already confronted.

This situation once again places on the current agenda an even greater strengthening of mutual cooperation and solidarity of developing countries to resist such pressures as well as the widest possible engagement of the progressive forces in developed countries to prevent the use of force and of methods of economic and political blackmail and subjugation of poor countries and nations.

GRLICKOV ADDRESSES ANNUAL PEACE ASSEMBLY

LD222118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Nations, at its regular annual assembly today, noted that the exceptionally complex and dangerous international situation necessitates the immediate mobilization of the broadest world public opinion in the struggle for peace.

The league drew attention [to the fact] that, due to the intensified big-power rivalry, nations not only face the threat of a new disastrous world war but are also exposed to military interventions and gross onslaughts on their independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Today, when the call for democracy is so strong in the world, the fact remains that a handful of people can, by simply pressing a button, destroy the whole world, it was pointed out at the assembly.

At its assembly, today, the Yugoslav League for Peace pointed to disquieting data showing that the big powers dispose of nuclear stocks by which the earth could be destroyed 30 times over. Their arsenals include one hundred thousand warheads of a destructive force one million times greater than the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Armament spending last year amounted to nearly five hundred billion dollars. It has been estimated that if only a half percent of the amount were annually set aside for assistance to developing countries, developing countries would by the end of the next decade by sufficient in food.

League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov, taking part in discussing underlined that the world peace movement, in order to become massive, must "tear itself away from state institutions and develop its own concept of the struggle for peace. Peace organizations and movements most frequently act as "branches" of the foreign ministries of their countries. They, therefore, pass the existing contradictions, disagreements and conflicts on to the world movement, Grlickov said. He urged the Yugoslav (?League of Peace) to be more independent and to have broader views on (?peace) and disarmament problems. The Yugoslav peace organization, the assembly assessed, must timely and resolutely react to all international events and processes endangering peace and security.

TANJUG director and Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference member Aleksandrar Bakocevic was today elected new president of the Yugoslav League of Peace.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD221430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG)--Hungarian Defense Minister Army Gen Lajos Czinege today arrived on an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces. At Batajnica Airport, the high-ranking guest and members of the delegation from the neighboring friendly socialist country were welcomed by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense.

Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Stevan Roglic, commander of the Air Force and of Air Defense; Rear Admiral Zvonimir Kostic; Major Gen Slavko Buncic; and other senior officers of the Yugoslav People's Army were in the welcoming party. Dr Simon Pal, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia and Col Gyorgy Lukecz were also at the airport to receive them.

During the day, General Ljubicic had talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense with his guest, General Czinege, (?on matters) of interest for the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two socialist countries.

The talks passed in a spirit of cordiality and friendship and were attended by Admiral Branko Mamula, Yugoslav chief of general staff; Assistant Federal Secretaries for National Defense Col Gens Dane Petkovski and Radovan Vojvodic; Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic; and by other personnel in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

During their stay in our country, General Lajos Czinege and members of the Hungarian People's Army delegation will visit some units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army.

CROATIAN OFFICIAL COMMEMORATES WAR ANNIVERSARY

LD220836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Sisak, 21 Jun (TANJUG)--In congratulating the people of Sisak and Banija on the 40th anniversary of the forming of the first partisan detachment in Yugoslavia--that great day on which the armed struggle against the occupiers and traitors at home started--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, paid full tribute to all the fighters of the Sisak detachment, in particular to Comrades Vlado Janjic-Capo and Marijan Cvetkovic.

This is easily said, Blazevic observed, but that assault on the skies was characterized by a heroic heart, by the deep class and revolutionary consciousness of these comrades, by the firm organization of the Yugoslav Communist Party, which Comrade Tito led and enriched with ingenious vision.

It was the heart of the Croatian people which formed this detachment. It was composed of the young, some barely out of childhood and school, together with their brothers, the Serbs, the Serbian people. They struggled and sought the revolution on the basis of combat unity and of brotherhood between these two nations and among the nations and nationalities of our Yugoslavia.

This was not easy, Blazevic stressed, and went on to say: Even today some do not want to see where the strength of every, of even the smallest, people lies. They are afraid of every step forward, they fall under the influence of the psychological-political war which is swirling around this planet. But this path of ours, our achievements, this self-managing socialist Yugoslavia of ours, is a firm dam, a common banner around which we are rallying and which is seen far and wide and understood by the peoples of the world who want freedom and peace and a better life.

Dealing with the path covered so far, Blazevic pointed out that it is with the strength of our unity that we have rallied on the soil of freedom around the building of our joint home, self-managing socialist Yugoslavia, and have achieved a great deal.

"The basic historic power in that work is done by our working class, our working people in all spheres of our life. These people must have more and more resources for this work. When these resources are alienated from them, they become separated from their own work."

In Blazevic's view, this is a blow to the political consciousness, will and initiative of the working people. This creates space for defeatist and counterrevolutionary elements which are offering recipes which are written, organized and financed in the world and in the country by programmers of the world counterrevolution. To sow the spirit of suspicion, demoralization and lack of faith in oneself and in one's work, in one's forces--this is today, following the hot and cold war, a hellishly well-thought-out plan and war.

They are well organized both within and without. One should recognize them by the symptoms of their activity and fight them and expose the true counterrevolutionary essence of their intrigue.

Under the shield of the freedom of opinions and consciousness, of the freedom of man in general, of national, political, religious, cultural and other kinds of freedom--Jakov Blazevic stressed--they ignore and devalue everything which we have created so far; they serve a well-organized network of information media outside the country.

I must say that we are coping poorly in this field of struggle against onslaughts on our freedom; we are lagging. Let us watch out lest this might cost us more then necessary.

Today the articles and speeches made by some of our priests, Tudjmans [reference to Franjo Tudjman, who was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for hostile propaganda this year] and others are on the front pages, on the banners of Ustasha-Chetnik terrorists and on the pages of foreign press organs hostile to us.

We should seriously ask ourselves whether we are doing what should be done at home and abroad in this sphere.

The Croatian people, Blazevic went on, fought for centuries for their freedom. What cost them most dearly was their own traitorous breed which served, for reasons of its own narrow interest, the foreigner, the occupier. The sphere of this debate is broad and far-reaching. Let us only recall the traitorous Croatian bourgoisie which joined the Serbian bourgoisie in an attempt to oppress the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. When they saw that due to the people's joint resistance their strength was ebbing away, they looked for additional strength abroad; they put themselves under the wing of Nazi fascists. They opened the door to the occupier with the tripartite pact.

Let us complete the picture. As far back as the times of King Aleksandar and Stepinac [a cardinal charged with treason after World War II] a strong and influential clerical-fascist nucleus was operating in the Catholic Episcopate. It inflicted and still inflicts great damage on the Croatian people and the Catholic Church and is spoiling relations between the Holy See and the SFRY.

Their pastoral letter of 21 September 1945, though more overtly hostile, does not differ a bit from the latest statement of 30 April 1981. They play a more than prominent role in the orchestra of the political-psychological war. With the protocol of 25 June 1966 on the establishment of relations between the Holy See and the SFRY, the Holy See bound itself to ban the abuse of religion for political aims, to ban Catholic priests from participating in actions damaging to the SFRY, in particular political terrorism and similar criminal forms of violence. There should be more assistance from the ranks of priests for the implementation of the Holy See's obligations stemming from this protocol. This would also put an end to the "principal master of the spiritual custodianship of Croats abroad" who incites our people against their country.

In Blazevic's words, this devils' orchestra of the political-psychological war and terror, well conducted and synchronized, raised the curtain on and set the stage for Kosovo. This conspiracy against the people of Kosovo is organized by groupings and nuclei of declasse and castebound elements which have grown on Kosovo's soil and which have been fed by greater Albanian irredentism.

They are also taking part in the broader international level of attacks, lies and defiling of socialist Yugoslavia with their propaganda about national, cultural and other kinds of oppression, about economic and other kinds of exploitation of Kosovo, about the brutal terror and the killing of thousands of Albanians, about hunger and poverty, about mowing down women and children by tanks, about attacks on the elementary rights of the people, and the like.

Well-organized, arrogant and aggressive in the terrorist sense, they want to discourage any kind of resistance to them and to drive all the Albanians in Kosovo under their own banner, the banner of the counterrevolution and of attacks on the foundations of our self-managing socialist society, on the unity and brotherhood of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities. Therefore, in the world today, the standard bearers of all criminal actions are against the SFRY.

We have firmly rebuffed this raving attack in all spheres. We have demonstrated a strength which has reaffirmed the conviction of the Kosovo working masses to defend the gains of their socialist life.

The leaders of Enver Hoxha's press and propaganda, with their directives, proceed from the ideologically and politically most backward Staninist Cominform spirit, the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia pointed out, and went on to say:

Enver Hoxha has formulated arguments against us from a scrap room over 3 decades old. This seems both anachronistic and illogical, but only at the first glance because this scrap room today represents the state, political and ideological foundation of Hoxha's Albania. There is no need to talk about the extent to which the Albanian people themselves are backward and poor and a slave of this state.

In rebuffing attacks on us from all the corners of the world, it is clear to us that we can and must consolidate our strength, firmness, prestige in the world, in particular in the nonaligned world, and our unity by developing more speedily the foundations of our society and of self-managing socialism which is associated by labor and resources. We must do this in particular at present when in our stormy transformation and continuous development we are also encountering problems, difficulties and even weaknesses. We said plenty about this at the recent third congress of self-managers, at which the will of the working class and of all our nations and nationalities to implement our program, our constitution and our system of socialist self-management was again powerfully manifested.

The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia then spoke of the development of Croatia in the few decades of its life in the SFRY as well as of the country's further economic development.

DJURANOVIC CONCLUDES 2-DAY VISIT TO SIBENIK

LD220934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Sibenik, 21 Jun (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today ended his 2-day visit to Sibenik. Djuranovic spent the second day of his stay in this Dalmatian town visiting the training ship Jadran and touring the Kornati Islands, which the Croat Assembly declared a national park last summer. Veselin Djuranovic was accompanied by Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

ZAGREB COURT POSTPONES TRIAL OF MARKO VESELICA

LD221254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Zagreb, 22 Jun (TANJUG)--Before the grand bench of the Zagreb District Court, the trial began today--and was subsequently postponed--of Dr Marko Veselica, aged 44, who is accused of having committed criminal offenses against the foundations of our socialist self-management social system and against SFRY security by hostile propaganda, inciting national hatred and division and by taking part in enemy activity.

The court council made the decision to put off the trial on the basis of testimony from appropriate medical experts. Veselica will have to undergo urgent surgery and consent was given to this by the council and by the deputy district public prosecutor. This afternoon he will be transferred to a hospital where he will be operated on, probably tomorrow. The grand bench of the district court rejected the defense request that the detention order on the accused be lifted. The date for the main trial will be fixed later. It will probably be held in August or in mid-September this year.

BAJRA ADDRESSES PRISTINA MEDIA CONFERENCE

AU221752 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpts] At its session today, the action conference of the League of Communists of Pristina radio and television discussed the tasks and the past activities of the League of Communists in implementing the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. The session was attended by Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information; Agim Zatrici, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo; and Mitar Samardzic, secretary of the Pristina Communal Committee of the League of Communists.

During a long discussion at the session, it was pointed out that following the recent session of the action conference of the League of Communists of Pristina Radio and Television which adopted the action program of the League of Communists of that institution in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and in overcoming all other shortcomings, all 500 members of the League of Communists and other working people of radio and television have resolutely intensified their activity in the ideological-political differentiation in all parts of this organization of associated labor. The ideological-political and work mobilization of all members of the collective and primarily of communists had contributed to strengthening the political awareness and to consistently implementing the real ideological-political and work differentiation. The supplemented program orientation, which even more strongly emphasizes the basic premise--further strengthening the brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia and asserting the basic achievements of our socialist revolution--has been unanimously supported and adopted by all sections of the collective. The readiness of all editorial offices and all program and other workers to intensify activity in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and all other antisocialist and antiself-managing trends by working out their specific operational work plans on the basis of the action program, attests to that, it was said at the session.

Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information, spoke at the session of the action conference of the League of Communists of Pristina Radio and Television and said that the active engagement of the Pristina radio and television communists contributed to perfecting and enriching radio and television programs and to consistently fulfilling the tasks stemming from the action program of the provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. At this time, the most important task of the communists and other progressive forces of Pristina radio and television and the province is the struggle to stabilize the political and economic situation in the province.

It is well that at this session the Pristina radio and television communists have emphasized that any lagging carries with it certain consequences and hinders the action of the League of Communists of Kosovo to stabilize the political situation in the province. It is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and, with joint actions, to stabilize the situation, bearing in mind the main goal--that of strengthening brotherhood and unity among the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Continuing his speech, Ismailj Bajra said that the enemy has attacked the brightest achievements of our revolution, brotherhood and unity, togetherness, self-management and the unity of our community as a whole. The enemy has also manifested its activity with the slogans primarily and deeply aimed against the Albanians. These forces were supported by the fascists, Zogists and Ballists, and lately they have also been supported by Djilas. This means that our country's enemies have found a common language. The struggle to preserve and strengthen material and spiritual goods, primarily of the Albanian nationality itself. History teaches us that the nations in which nationalism made its appearance have paid the highest price. Nationalism in one nation promotes nationalism in another nation. Ismailj Bajra further said that everything that has been achieved in Kosovo has resulted from the correct policy of the League of Communists of Kosovo, the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY and from the work of Comrade Tito.

Speaking about the propaganda from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania aimed at Yugoslavia, Ismailj Bajra said that thorugh ZERI I POPULLIT, the Albanian leadership headed by Enver Hoxha is appealing to the Kosovo youth, intelligentsia and peasantry to wage a struggle against the Kosovo leaders from among the ranks of the Albanian nationality, claiming that they are sold souls, devoid of all national and revolutionary feelings. Albania's leadership says that our programs are allegedly revisionist and chauvinist but forgets to tell its own people that the police and army chased out the Albanian public that was interested in attending our concerts. They say that we are shutting ourselves in, but we are not closed in nor have we ever been in relation to our neighbors. On the contrary, we are in favor of cooperation but in favor of honest cooperation iwth the neighboring countries, including Albania. But we allow no one to interfere in our internal affairs. We are in favor of cooperation based on the principle of reciprocity. We had known earlier that the AWP ideology is nationalist, but they claim that Marxism and Leninism are being correctly implemented in Albania alone.

Speaking about the role of Pristina radio and television, Ismailj Bajra said that that program plays a great role in the current political action to stabilize the political situation in the province. The program must be in the service of the struggle to stabilize the situation and the struggle against all forms of statism, liberalism and other antiself-managing and antisocialist phenomena. I am convinced, the federal secretary for information said, that the Pristina radio and television programs will play that role and will provide a democratic forum for all the subjective factors fighting on the basis of self-management. Every individual journalist engaged in this medium must make his contribution in that direction. The communists must prove themselves in actions. The Pristina radio and television collective has passed through several stages of development from nothing but, thanks to the workers class and the working people of the larger community, it has achieved great results. Ismailj Bajra, federal secretary for information, concluded his speech during the discussion at today's enlarged session of the action conference of the League of Communists of Pristina radio and television.

Meeting with Veli Deva

LD221636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jun (TANJUG)--Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of Kosovo League of Communists, today received in Pristina Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, and members of the executive councils and secretaries and presidents of the committees for information of all the republics and provinces, who are on a 2-day visit to Kosovo. As reported, Veli Deva briefed the guests on the activity, ideopolitical trends in Kosovo and results of actions by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces as well as on the forthcoming tasks in the struggle for the political and economic stabilization in the province. In this connection, they talked about the place and the role of information activity as an important factor in the entire political struggle for stabilization.

It was also stated that in the course of the day, the federal secretary and the republic and provice information officials visited the RILINDJA, JEDINSTVO and TAN newspaper publishing enterprises and Pristina radio and television.

VARIOUS MEETINGS EXAMINE HOSTILE ACTIONS

AU230725 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Summary] "At its session today, the Prizren Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo discussed the political and security situation in Dusanovo local community and appraised it as very complex." In his introductory report, Dragan Markovic said that in that local community there have been several cases of "writing hostile slogans, of hostile statements and of nationalist and irredentist attitudes of individuals." The committee especially discussed the case of the Cefe Toba Cultural and Arts Society which "visited Albania for guest performances there on the basis of a private agreement with the Albanian ambassador in Belgrade."

Although discussions have been organized in all households of the community, "a certain number of Dusanovo inhabitants continue to follow the line of counterrevolution." According to the Prizren municipal committee, the basic organization of the League of Communists of the community bears the largest share of responsibility for that situation. The committee had recommended to the Dusanovo organization to expel a number of members because of their hostile attitudes. However, "all members of the basic organization, with the exception of its secretary, have rejected the proposal of the communal committee." Consequently, the communal committee decided on the basis of its statutory authority to expel eight members of that organization and propose to the communal conference to dissolve the Dusanovo basic organization of the League of Communists.

It was reported at today's session of the Djakovica Municipal Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth that a great majority of Djakovica young people have resolutely condemned the counterrevolutionary activities and the attempts to organize demonstrations in Djakovica. However, there have been some failures in the work of the Federation of Socialist Youth in the municipality. So far, three members have been expelled from the federation because of their participation in the 2 April disorders, four members have been expelled for singing hostile songs, and three students and two secondary schoolchildren have been expelled because of boycotting classes.

At their meeting today, the communists of the Kosovska Mitrovica mining and metallurgical faculty determined their specific tasks in the struggle against the hostile and counter-revolutionary forces. Rabije Bajrami, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and Radip Halili, president of the action conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo University, attended the session. Sefcet Harasani, president of the action conference of the League of Communists of that faculty, reported that "opportunism, mere verbal declaration and frequent silence at meetings" are still apparent among the faculty's communists. The session devoted considerable attention to a section of the press, about which it was said that "it is inclined to sensationalism and lies." Prof Dragan Jelenkovic reported that hostile slogans are still appearing at the faculty and Prof Hasan (Spuska) recalled that prior to the demonstrations in Kosovo, the sessions of the faculty's self-managing organs and scientific council were often interrupted because of poor human relations. Sefcet Harasani made no mention of that in his introductory report.

PRISTINA MEETING STUDIES DEFENSE ISSUES

LD231020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jun (TANJUG)--The provincial Information Secretariat has stated that a consultative meeting was held today at the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in Pristina, with Dzavid Nimani in the chair, with the participation of chairmen of municipal committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection and with heads of municipal headquarters of territorial defense. The consultative meeting discussed some issues in connection with the forthcoming tasks in training territorial defense units in the province.

At today's meeting, the statement says, some other issues in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection were also discussed.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, ALBANIA CREATE DIVISIONS

LD220858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Summary] Delnice, 21 Jun (TANJUG)--A celebration was held today in the forest of Podstor near Delnice where, in 1941, the third conference of the regional committee of the Communist Party of Croatia for Delnice was held. Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, spoke at a rally about our uprising and development.

"Speaking about the intensified activity of elements which are trying to revive that which was defeated in our socialist revolution, Milutin Baltic stressed that in this sinister orchestra there are again forces from the ranks of the Catholic Church.

"Baltic said that these forces wanted to put back relations between society and the church to the lowest possible level--that which existed during the national liberation struggle and postwar construction, and which was not our fault but which was the fault of those who had at that time led the church and who had preached national hatred and genocide from church pulpits.

"Baltic also dealt with the events in Kosovo where enemy activity, in particular from Tirana, has been directed above all at bringing about national hatred and raising national conflicts. Baltic stressed that we shall resolutely oppose such actions and that we shall not allow anybody to weaken or destroy that which we have created through great pains, blood and sweat of our working people. Baltic said that we shall not allow Kosovo's development and the peaceful life of its Albanian, Serbian and Montenegrin population to be either destroyed or halted."

PRISTINA GROUPS ASSESS ACTIONS DURING RIOTS

Medical Faculty Meeting

LD201724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 20 Jun (TANJUG)--Not even after a 5-hour debate at the meeting of the action conference of the League of Communists of the medical faculty, which met last night for the first time following the outbreak of enemy activity in Kosovo, have the rumors about the work and behavior of the personnel of this institution at the time of enemy demonstrations been fully clarified. The reasons for the full truth not being known about this lie in the fact that over 860 communists of the medical faculty in Pristina have not been able at meetings of their League of Communists basic organizations to fully carry out ideopolitical differentiation and to throw light on the behavior of some of their colleagues, and in the fact that opportunism and silence are present. This has certainly also contributed to a considerable extent to some truths spreading to the public but it has also led to the beginning of coffee-house rumors.

And these rumors, regardless of how untruthful they may be, are not entirely innocent. Allegedly, at the time of the demonstrations ambulances were continually driving around the town, even outside the approved route, while private vehicles had Red Cross stickers on them. In this way, help was extended to demonstrators by using camouflage, while the medical personnel devoted more attention to injured demonstrators than to other patients: Flowers were brought to them, they were helped to leave the hospital without being noticed, militiamen allegedly entered the hospital and killed the injured, and many other rumors in which fantasy came into its own.

It is certain that some of these rumors are the product of coffee houses and of their appetites, but nothing has been done at the medical faculty to provide timely, objective, information nor has the behavior of those under the greatest suspicion been examined in order to dispel all the stories.

The process of ideopolitical differentiation has been carried out in an almost one-sided manner at the institutions of the medical faculty; it has been reduced merely to the fact of whether somebody took part in the demonstrations or not, instead of analyzing the internal relations in every League of Communists basic organization and reexamining the behavior of every individual. This was said, among other things, by Muharem Kutlovci, chairman of the action conference.

In the debate at this meeting, an attempt was made to analyze in greater detail the work of the faculty and of its institutions and clinics. Dr Stevan Baljosevic, for instance, advocated a reevaluation of the teaching syllabuses and programs, and an assessment of cooperation with the medical faculty in Tirana. This cooperation has not been either good or reciprocal in general. Professors from Tirana have not always stuck to protocol, and when they came to lectures there were instances when everything was subordinated to their programs. It has happened that, following lectures, they gathered the students around them and walked with them in groups around the town, Baljosevic said.

Dr Taljat Palaska, dean of the faculty, explained that the dean's office had given the order to vacate the premises of the gynecological and obsterical clinic because it was not known how many injured there would be and because that clinic had two operating theaters. We also ordered that, during the demonstrations, official vehicles alone be used and not private ones, Palaska said. Dealing with the situation at the gynecological clinic and with the behavior of its director, Dr Sehadeta Mekuli, Palaska stressed that one should be patient and wait for the report of the official commission.

Following the debate in which about 10 members of the conference as well as Jovo Bogicevic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, took part, it was decided that an operative plan of work to implement the action program of the League of Communists Provincial Committee be compiled.

It is evident that the tasks will be neither small nor easy, and that they call for most specific commitment in order that aspersions and suspicions already cast on this high ecucational and humane organization should be eliminated.

Food Workers Meeting

LD192330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Summary] Pristina, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--Members of the action conference of the League of Communists of the Zitopromet industrial food work organization in Pristina assessed today that the workers of this collective, with a labor force of about 1,800, had, at the time of the demonstrations and after, fulfilled their basic task of supplying the population with bread and flour. This, however, does not diminish the responsibility of individuals who in one way or another fueled nationalistic statements, approved demands made by the demonstrators and turned a blind eye to problems. In assessing the security situation during the demonstrations, the Zitopromet communists noted that there had been certain omissions. In some basic organizations of associated labor, there had been individual nationalistic statements, for instance at the bakery in Kosovo Polue, in some branches in Kosovska Mitrovica, at the flour and bread industry in Gnjilane and in Djakovica.

Because of his enemy activity, Velmelj Kelmendi, secretary of the basic organization of associated labor of the bakery in Kosovo Polje, is in custody and has been suspended from his post. The file on three drivers of this basic organization of associated labor who are suspected of having distributed bread to the demonstrators has not yet been closed. It was noted that the participants in the demonstration had taken away 905 kg of bread by force, but it was, nevertheless, proposed that a disciplinary commission should establish the possible responsibility of the drivers. Dzevdet Mehmeti, a worker at the bread and bread industry in Gnjilane, has been suspended from work and disciplinary proceedings are in progress against him because he had torn up a picture of Tito. Two workers of the associated labor unit in Djakovica have been punished by the magistrate's court for spreading misinformation. Two workers of the basic organization of associated labor in Kosovska Mitrovica have also received prison sentences of 60 days each for direct participation in the demonstrations. So far, not a single League of Communists member has been identified as having participated in the demonstrations in any way. The session of the action conference heard of three instances where members of Albanian nationality had been insulted.

Veterans Gathering

LD221542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG)--The latest issue of CETVRTI JUL carries an interview with Danilo Vasic, president of the Kosovo Provincial Committee of the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR], entitled "We Are Responsible for the Destiny of Kosovo." According to Vasic, the present situation in Kosovo is the result of many years of inactivity, lack of vigilance and the tolerant attitude of everyone, including the veterans, toward manifestations of nationalism, irredentism and enemy activity. This accounts for the fact, said Vasic, that counterrevolutionary forces, Albanian nationalists and irredentists managed to display a degree of brutality equal to that of the fascists in World War II when they occupied Kosovo.

Vasic went on to stress that the working class has not taken in counterrevolutionary action, that it has displayed a high level of maturity in this situation and that an overwhelming majority of workers have opposed the demonstrations.

It is characteristic, siad the president of the SUBNOR provincial committee, that by and large it was the children of the people against whom we fought during the war--the most inveterate Ballists, agas and beys--the children of those who emigrated from our country as enemies and a number of people sentenced after the war for enemy activity who took part in the demonstrations.

A very high assessment can be made of the activity of the veterans organization in unmasking and fighting Albanian nationalism and irridentism during this period, Danilo Vasic went on to say. He recalled that at many meetings of SUBNOR municipal committees, the veterans have openly, clearly and loudly spoken of all the problems, pointed them out and vigorously advocated their fastest possible and most efficient solution. In this sense, we have received praise from all League of Communists conferences, Vasic said.

The Kosov veterans organization, Vasic went on to say, has accepted with great relief the conclusions of the 17th session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo because they fully display the readiness of the League of Communists and of its provincial committee to bear the responsibility for everything that has happened in Kosovo, to persistently carry on the struggle against all shortcomings which have brought about this situation and to carry on the sturggle to raise the League of Communists of Kosovo from inactivity and to strengthen it from the organizational point of view so that it can become equipped to play its role as a responsible political factor in the destiny of the province.

The president of the SUBNOR provincial committee then said that long-term action is necessary in preparing educational and school programs, textbooks and the history of the revolutionary struggle in Kosovo. The history, he added, will open the eyes of many people. In future this will be done only through specialized scholarly institutions so as to avoid various distortions.

As far as the participants in the national liberation war are concerned, Vasic stressed, we are taking measures to carry out a census of the veterans this month so that one no longer has to operate with figures which may be unrealistic. The SUBNOR municipal committees and associations were asked to carry out consistently and conscientiously a census of all the participants in the national liberation war so that we can accurately determine their number. This census will make it possible for us to start court proceedings against all those whom veterans organizations ascertain to have acquired the status of a veteran under false pretenses.

TETOVO OFFICIAL CRITICIZES ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD192020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Tetovo, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--Members of the presidium of the Dzeladin Zekiri cultural and artistic society in Tetovo extensively debated at their expanded session recently about the successes of sections of this society but talked very little and in a generalized and evasive manner about the nationalistic and irredentist phenomena manifested through the program of the society from time to time. Individual members of the presidium severely criticized information media for acting in accordance with some statements at the session of the municipal League of Communists conference and for reporting on the basis of this on the negative phenomena in the ranks of this society.

At the session of the presidium of this society, whose members are only members of the Albanian nationality, there was no self-criticism and had Marija Calovska Ancevska, member of the presidium of the Municipal Conference of Tetovo SAWP, not taken part in the debate, the impression would be gained that there had been no phenomena of nationalism and irredentism in this society.

In condemning the absence of self-criticism and differentiation, Ancevska presented examples which showed that there had been phenomena of nationalism and irredentism in the Dzeladin Zekiri society and that criticisms directed at information media were untenable.

Marija Calovska Ancevska particularly severely condemned the fact that in the course of a tour in Albania the program had been changed and that individual members had, on return from the tour, tried to carry over the border written material of enemy content and that there had also been other phenomena of nationalistic content.

PESIC ADDRESSES SREMSKI MIHALJEVCI RALLY

LD211642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 21 Jun (TANJUG)--A celebration was held in Sremski Mihaljevci today marking the 40th anniversary of the uprising. Branko Pesic, vice president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, spoke at a rally. In his speech, he dealt with the results achieved in the postwar construction and spoke of the complex economic and political situation in the world.

"Speaking about the events in Kosovo, Pesic stressed that nationalists from the ranks of the Albanian nationality, imbued with irredentism, had not borne in mind that Yugoslavia's borders were unchangeable and that nobody had any right to reach out for our territories. These borders had been established in the national liberation war and the socialist revolution, which made it possible for all nations and nationalities to make their choice; they chose Tito's independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia. In such a Yugoslavia, all nations and nationalities have at their disposal broad areas of comprehensive development and the opportunity of achieving full national equality. This is also made possible for the Albanian people in Kosovo, where great economic prosperity and exceptional results have been achieved in all the spheres of culture, science and other aspects of creative work. Many ideals for which sons of the Albanian nationality had fought together with sons of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities in Kosovo, from the very inception of the revolutionary workers movement under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, have been realized.

"In the present very complex situation, Branko Pesic said, much effort will be needed to completely defeat the nationalistic forces, but even more so to remove nationalistic and irredentist indoctrination from the consciousness of a section of the young people and to heal the wounds of hatred, lack of trust and suspicion. Above all, we also have to fight against revanchist nationalism in our own environment and against all attempts to cast aspersion on all the Albanians in Kosovo."

DEBAR CONFERENCE DRAWS LESSON FROM KOSOVO

LD222350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Debar, 22 Jun (TANJUG)--The counterrevolutionary and hostile events in Kosovo have also been reflected in Debar. However, they have not had a very serious effect on the political-security situation in this community of mixed nationalities that is situated on the Albanian border. This assessment was voiced at today's session of the municipal conference of the League of Communists, at which a report was adopted on the activity to date, and the tasks were set for the forthcoming period. Boro Denkov, secretary of the presidium of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, Meti Krliu, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, and Femi Muca, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, participated in the session.

Ramazan Pahumi, director of the Novost carpet industry in Debar, was elected the new president of the municipal conference of the Debar League of Communists with a 1-year mandate.

In his opening statement, Apostol Arbelski, secretary of the municipal conference committee, opined that the League of Communists, together with all sociopolitical organizations in Debar, has recently exerted significant efforts and realized important results while concentrating especially on the questions of economic stabilization; on strengthening the worker's role in associated labor; on developing the political system and the socialist system of self-management; and on the League of Communists' ideopolitical, cadre and organizational capabilities. The greater part of Arbelski's statement was devoted to an assessment of the hostile events in Kosovo, which have met with sharp criticism from all communists, working people and citizens in Debar.

However, these events inflamed certain forms of intolerance and incited certain passions so that there were cases of Albanian nationalist and irredentist activity. In the Zdravko Cockovski Grammar School, there were incidents of desecration of Comrade Tito's portraits, of wearing white caps, of verbal support for demonstrations, and of irritating conduct on the part of nationalistically and chauvinistically inclined individuals.

With the assistance of the security organs and of all organized socialist forces, it has been established that 30 Debar students participated in the Kosovo demonstrations; appropriate measures have been taken as regards these students. In all, 208 students from this town study at faculties in Pristina and other towns in Kosovo.

Arbelski concluded that all these manifestations are limited, are the work of individuals and have had no very serious effect on the political security situation in the municipality. I am sure that the number and extent of these manifestations engaged in from nationalistic and irredentist positions do not reflect the real presence of nationalism and irredentism. However, there is no room for self-satisfaction. All-round, specific commitment is required in order to uncover, expose and disqualify such phenomena.

Sobered by the hostile events in Kosovo, it is now essential to reexamine a number of earlier standpoints and forms of conduct and to uncover the causes that allowed room for the enemy to operate and for the Albanian nationalism and irredentism to be fostered. In this connection, the secretary of the League of Communists Committee pointed to manifestations of language manipulation, to autocratic isolationism of the Liman Kaba Cultural and Artistic Society, to manifestations of nationalistic euphoria when Albanian cultural-artistic societies came on tour, and to uncritical listening to Radio Tirana broadcasts--which has become common even in public places.

Speaking in more detail about the consistent realization of equality between Macedonians, Albanians and Turks, Arbelski cited the fact that 98 percent of our children are receiving primary education. Of over 4,600 pupils, about 2,100 study in Albanian. He also presented a series of additional details which are obvious and which cannot be refuted by any propaganda. However, there are cases of school clubs being formed on a nationality rather than a mixed basis--either under the influence of nationalism or because of opportunism. This leads to reduced opportunities for communication and to intolerance and depreciation.

Taking part in the discussion was Meti Krliu, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and a veteran from this region. He spoke about the persistence and steadfastness with which unity and brotherhood were forged and which had crowned this region since time immemorial. Young Albanians and Macedonians built brotherhood and unity with their own blood, fighting against the occupiers and enemies. On the ideolpolitical level, this was a concrete differentiation--brother had to clear up matters with brother, comrade with comrade. This is a direction sign for us. We should not only safeguard brotherhood and unity, but consolidate it and develop it further.

Boro Denkov, secretary of the Presidium of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee, dwelled in some detail on the immediate tasks of the League of Communists, emphasizing that after the events in Kosovo, the present is a time of responsibility and courage. In connection with this, he said that there were cases where the events in Kosovo or the people linked with the events were not taken seriously. This is totally unacceptable because we must eradicate such incidents. Downplaying these events could lead to later consequences because it would create opportunities for the enemy.

When we say that the situation is not good, we all use Kosovo as our example. We must help the Communists in Kosovo, but in such a way that we wage the struggle in our own environment as well. Denkov emphasized that it is untenable to expect matters in Kosovo to resolve themselves and to expect that things will be well in all other environments. This is an illusion and an indication of opportunism. We must get beyond analyses and verbalizing and move on to specific action.

While speaking in more detail about the hostile manifestations, Denkov stressed that the teaming together of the internal and external enemy, which is being supported by the blackest reaction, leads not only to counterrevolution but also to internecine war. However, there are no forces which can destroy the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities; the condition for this is that they cooperate together and (?support) one another, Denkov concluded.

OFFICIAL INSISTS KOSOVO REMOVED SERBIAN SEAL

LD221156 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Pavel Jovicevic, a member of the Council of the Federation, has sent a letter to TANJUG in which, among other things, he says that public information media had published the TANJUG news item in which the Kosovo Presidency said that his statement concerning the removal of the words "socialist Republic of Serbia" from the seal of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is incorrect. I stick to my statement Pavel Jovicevic says in his letter to TANJUG. Enclosed with the letter are the documents with which he wants to prove his claim that on some memoranda and seals by the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo issued after 1975 the title "Socialist Republic of Serbia" is missing.

THIRD CONGRESS OF SELF-MANAGERS HELD 16-18 JUN

Congress Opening

LD161106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0907 GMT 16 Jun 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG)--The Third Congress of Self-Managers, the most important assembly of Yugoslav workers, opened in Belgrade today. The congress is to evaluate the present level of self-management and point out the problems hampering its even more rapid development.

Socialist self-management in internal development and a consistent policy of nonalignment in foreign affairs are the two fundamental components on which Yugoslavia rests.

The idea on holding congresses of self-managers was launched by the late President Tito.

Although introduced formally in 1950, self-management was, as early as 1948, one of the main reasons for Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform and the Stalinist conception of state socialism. Self-management, chosen by the plebiscitary will of the people, constitutes Yugoslavia's road of development and has been introduced into all fields of its life.

For this reason, the Third Congress of Self-Managers, in which some 1,800 delegates and guests will take part, does not have as its purpose verbal support for the principles on which Yugoslavia is based, but to identify those questions which hinder the more rapid development of self-management.

In his inaugural address, Yugoslav trade union leader Mika Spiljak said these questions were the generation and distribution of income, income-based association and linkage, and workers' decision-making in the delegation system.

The aim is to point out the roads which will enable the "workers even more rapidly to gain control over the entirety of income and, especially, expanded reproduction."

In this context, the weakening of the unity of the Yugoslav market and the strengthening of autarchy were pointed out in particular as negative manifestations.

At the same time, it is generally held that Yugoslavia's economic problems do not stem from weaknesses of self-management. On the contrary, they occur because self-management lacks sufficient influence upon disposition of income and expanded reproduction.

During the past ten years since the second congress, Yugoslavia has had a highly dynamic economic development. The gap between it and the developed countries has been substantially reduced and, in some areas, even bridged. Yugoslavia's economic growth rate, twice the world average, has enabled a marked growth in the standard of living.

Spiljak Opening Speech

LD161408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG)--Mika Spiljak, chairman of the committee for the convocation and the preparation of the Third Congress of Self-Managers, made the assessment today that the major changes which have occurred in Yugoslavia in the last 10 years have opened up a prospect of the construction of socialist self-management society in which workers manage their own and the overall social work.

Spiljak made this assessment today at the opening of the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia. He added that these changes, initiated by the Second Congress of Self-Managers held 10 years ago, made it possible for a new SFRY Constitution and the law on associated labor to be adopted, and allowed the adoption of the political system carried out at the 11th LCY Congress.

In the last 10 years, Spiljak stressed, self-management continued to develop and confirm its historic significance. The social position of the working people, self-managers, has become stronger. Major results in the development of production forces have been attained and the personal and social standard of living has grown considerably.

He particularly referred to the fact that the Third Congress of Self-Managers is the first major gathering of the working class held in the absence of the creator of Socialist Yugoslavia, initiator and strategist of our self-management, without Comrade Tito, and also without Comrade Kardelj, who made an exceptional contribution to the development of the self-management system.

Our congress will express full resolve in continuing the historic achievement of Comrade Tito and of the LCY to continue and further develop our self-management system, Spiljak said.

Having recalled the contribution of the second congress, Spiljak stressed that it dealt a decisive blow against statism, technocratic monopoly and nationalism, as antiself-management and antisocialist tendencies, while the working class and all working people confirmed their resolve further to develop socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities.

Since the second congress a broad mobilization of the working class led by organized subjective forces has been launched--new organs have been elected, the necessary documents and self-management agreements have been adopted, and the new delegates system has begun to function.

Comparing the results attained in the mentioned period, Spiljak stressed that the greatest results were attained in the development of industry whose share in the social product of the country was approximately 40 percent, and approximately 90 percent in our country's exports. He said that today, compared with (?10 years ago), we manufacture twice the amount of machinery for industry, three times as much for the construction industry and three times as much for agriculture. We attained major successes, he said, in the development of socialist relations in the rural areas and in mechanizing agriculture. During this period the number of tractors increased six-fold, while our high-yield strains of wheat, corn and other agricultural produce are increasingly demanded on foreign markets.

Employment has also increased at an accelerated pace: In 10 years the number of employed people increased by approximately 2 million, with the result that almost 6 million workers are working today in the social sector. While in 1970 unskilled workers accounted for 40 percent of employees, the relevant figure today is 25 percent. Today 4.5 million children and young people attend school, while more than 450,000 students study at faculties and schools of higher education.

Spiljak recalled that in the period since self-management was introduced Yugoslavia developed at a rate which is at the very top of the world rank list; only Japan sustained a faster development rate. These data should be borne in mind in assessing the value of the system of socialist self-management, he stressed.

Having noted that the third congress is being held at the time of an unsatisfactory international, political and economic situation, Spiljak said that this also has a bearing on the development of our economy. He also drew attention to the internal reasons for the delay in the economic and self-management development, in which he included the lagging behind in labor productivity, inadequate export orientation, regional market isolation and inadequate control by the workers of income.

Bearing in mind precisely these internal delays and difficulties which hinder the development of self-management, in his 1980 New Year message Comrade Tito gave the initiative for the third congress of self-managers to be held, Spiljak recalled.

He said that the essential objective of the discussion at this congress is to lay down the immediate (?tasks) followed by action programs so that workers in associated labor may master more quickly the totality of income, and particularly [to control] extended reproduction. According to his assessment, the delegate system, ranging from the basic organization and local community to the federation, must be made more efficient. The shortcomings of this system are mainly in its inconsistent application, Spiljak said.

He stressed that the congress must advocate the idea that control by the workers in associated labor over the totality of income and extended reproduction is an immediate task which must be implemented unceasingly, and not a long-term task or historic objective.

Lack of respect for objective economic laws, restrictions on the unity of the Yugoslav market, consolidation [words indistinct] are the reasons for the fact that in recent years we have been registering negative tendencies in the qualitative elements of economic operations. Today acute problems do not result from the shortcomings of self-management but, on the contrary, self-management does not have influence enough on the control of income and extended reproduction. The League of Communists and the trade unions should halt the practice whereby the decisions on investments are made without the workers in associated labor having any say in it, he said.

Spiljak also drew attention to the negative effects of inflation on the material position of workers, noting that the struggle against inflation and for economic stabilization also means a struggle for self-management.

He stressed that in our society as a whole the demand should be made for general economies and for reducing the cost of social administration, to reexamine budget expenditure and the possibility of reducing the turnover tax and other indirect taxation which is less and less in the function of economic and social polity.

The congress of self-mangers, he said, must more resolutely endorse the orientation for better evaluation of production labor, work of skilled workers, of engineers and of all other people employed in the manufacturing industries, and must ask organizations of associated labor to fight for this with ideopolitical and practical solutions. He recalled the provisions of the law on associated labor to the effect that every work has to be measured, and that includes the work in administration, which is now rewarded with a safe starting basis and increasingly big variable. [as received]

This is bound up with a question of the education of young people for production jobs which today is not yielding the desired results. What is also required, he stressed, is to make more use of scientific cadres which we have in the economy, and link science with production.

Spiljak advocated the idea that the congress endorse the adoption of a social accord on the agroindustrial complex whose realization would make a considerable contribution to the self-management association of farmers in cooperatives and make possible increased yields on private farms too. He drew particular attention to the problem of 700,000 hectares of uncultivated arable land and warned that every year an additional 40,000 hectares of land remains uncultivated.

Spiljak sees the solution of the problem of unemployed people, especially of young people, in retraining for the trades in demand. He said that not all who are registered as such are unemployed and that many refuse to take a job available outside the place where they live.

He paid special attention in his report to the housing question, to the crafts and to the possibility of increasing labor productivity. Spiljak advocated further support for socially threatened categories, remarking that self-management society must take every measure to make the deformations which provide the reasons for the dissatisfaction of the workers as few as possible.

He expressed his conviction that he shares the views of all the working people of the country who express their firm resolve to go on with Comrade Tito's historic deed in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management consolidation of brotherhood and unity and the continuity of the self-management socialist revolution.

Having stressed that the working class of Yugoslavia is united, he emphasized that divisions and isolation, and particularly all aspects of nationalist division coming from the forces which are against a genuine power of the working class and against the unity of our nations and nationalities are alien to the workers.

I am not thinking only of chauvinistic behavior similar to that in Kovoso, but also of attempts to wreck the unified Yugoslav market, of regional isolation and narrow-mindedness and economic nationalism which is trying to divide the Yugoslav working class, he said.

I am convinced that, as it has done to date, in the future our working class will resolutely unmask and resist such attempts and devise correct self-management roads to overcome them. This has been made possible for us by significant production forces, modern equipment and by a well-educated working class which is oriented along self-management lines. Besides, since 1941 many times we have faced far more serious historic trials and, led by the LCY, we always overcame them, provided the answers and emerged from the difficulties even stronger and more united. This will happen this time too when in terms of our overall economic strength and experience we are in a far better position, convinced as we are that, after Tito, Tito has remained, Spiljak said in conclusion.

Mojsov Address

AU171120 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Speech by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, greeting the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia in the Great Hall of the Sava Congress Center in Belgrade--live]

[Text] Comrades: It is an exceptional honor and great satisfaction for me to greet, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf, all of you, delegates and guests of the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia, and to wish you successful and fruitful work.

This congress, like the previous two held in 1957 and 1971, with its messages and orientations should express the progressive aspirations and interests of the working class, the working people and all our nations and nationalities. Congresses of self-managers have made a powerful contribution and have given encouragement to the promotion of socialist self-management and to the material progress of our country at various stages of development. They paved the way to the emancipation of creative initiative of the working class and broad people's masses, to the emancipation of labor and man's personality from all forms of alienation and to the implementation of the humanist vision of socialist self-management society.

The third congress of Yugoslav self-managers is continuing to implement these historic long-term objectives and tasks at the present stage of our country's socioeconomic development. It is continuing to fulfill the great achievement of the socialist revolution and Tito's great achievement and thought. It grieves us immensely that we are holding this congress and celebrating the 40th anniversary of the uprising and the socialist revolution without Tito, the greatest son of the working class and of all our nations and nationalities, the founder and the creator of socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia. It is the duty of the working class and of all organized socialist forces in our society, led by the League of Communists, in a united and resolute way in our self-management practice, to go on giving life to the great achievement of Comrade Tito.

We are holding the third congress of Yugoslav self-managers also without Edvard Kardelj, one of the great men of our socialist revolution and postwar socialist construction. Edvard Kardelj, made an immeasurable theoretical and practical contribution not only to our entire revolutionary development and socialist construction, but especially to the development of and providing the basis for the system of socialist self-management relations in our society.

During the 10-year period that has passed, socialist self-management has lived through a very significant stage of its development. Constitutional amendments of [word indistinct], the decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses, the SFRY Constitution of 1974, the law on associated labor and other legislation pertaining to our system as well as many social and political actions have paved the way to major changes in socioeconomic relations, to the further development of the equality and socialist togetherness of our nations and nationalities and to the equitable decisionmaking and agreements of the republics and provinces, as well as in the field of political system of socialist self-managing democracy. Thus the ideopolitical and constitutional foundations have been created for a long-term, free and independent development of social and economic relations on the basis of internal laws of socialist self-management, an historic revolutionary process of setting up our society as a community of freely associated workers, in which direct producers, creators of new values, acquiring a dominant position in social and economic development, was ushered in.

During this period we registered major successes in the development of our society's production might in culture, science, education and other activities as well as in establishing the material and social security of our working people and citizens. The working class has strongly gained in strength. An accelerated and comprehensive development of all the republics and provinces and of Yugoslavia as a whole has been carried out. In terms of its overall economic potential and achievement, our country has placed itself among the ranks of the medium industrially developed countries.

Despite the difficulties in socioeconomic development, we have continued affirming the self-management and nonaligned position of Yugoslavia in the world and its role in the international community. We have developed strongly the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the ability of our social community unswervingly to defend--and defend successfully--its achievements, integrity and sovereignty.

Whatever we have attained has been attained as a result of the enormous effort and hard work of the working class and of all our nations and nationalities. This is why we can definitely say that during the previous decade, as well as during earlier periods, and despite many difficulties and contradictions, socialist self-management has passed its historic test against many challenges of the time. With its internal exponents and motives, self-management has shown itself to be the basic factor both of our all-round social and economic development and of the democratic solution of the problems which cropped up during that time, and as an unalienable achievement of our working class and all working people.

To this day the working class is a revolutionary force which, led by the League of Communists as its vanguard, and with other socialist subjective forces of our society, has set us the task of continuing and unswervingly implementing the general line of socialist self-management on the basis of the application of the Constitution and law on associated labor.

We are witnessing the fact that in many countries of the world and in the workers movement there is constantly growing interest in self-management. The demands to break class restraints and allow the workers to decide about and to take part in economic and political life are rampant. All this shows that self-management is not a single experiment or orientation but a realistic path leading to the emancipation of the working class and a kind of guiding idea of progressive developments of the modern world.

We have never concealed our difficulties and shortcomings. We will not do so at this congress, either. We have to bring them out in an open way and in a principled and critical manner. Of course, from this criticism, particularly from the cutting remarks by our workers, we must extract everything that is positive and progressive which will encourage all of us and our entire society to make further new efforts in the implementation of the many tasks at this stage of our social and economic development.

The basic problem at our present social juncture is that the self-management position of the workers established by the constitution to have a say on the results of their overall work, has not yet been implemented to any great extent. As a result the pooling of labor and resources, partnerships based on income, planning based on self-management lines and the unhampered functioning of the unified Yugoslav market do not work as we have expected. Many self-management processes are lagging behind. They are hampered by the obstacles erected along some directions of action by bureaucratic-technocratic forces, which in some cases are in collusion with narrow business structures of individual organizations of associated labor, banks, self-management interest communities and executive organs of sociopolitical communities, and in some cases even with specific structures of the League of Communists. These forces are persistently trying to hamper the initiative of the workers, to distort social property and the system of income; they are hampering free movement of commodities and resources and are distorting the essence of socialist self-management, while they (?also) persistently cover their activity under the guise of self-management.

These are the essential causes of certain delays in the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations on the principles of income. I believe that the delegates to this congress will uncover openly and in a principled way many problems and difficulties which arise from this, as well as various types of collusion and attitudes of bureaucratic-technocratic forces, forms of alienation of income and surpluses of labor, instances of usurpation of self-management rights, selfish and particularistic attitudes on the part of individual social structures, disturbances to normal trends of social reproduction and so forth. This will help us both to orient social action toward essential and main problems and difficulties in socioeconomic relations and to eliminate everything that holds back our development. This is all the more necessary because all these phenomena have held up the realization of the economic stabilization policy, and have created much resistance and difficulty. This is a policy which we established many years ago.

But how can we overcome this resistance? Certainly not only by appeals, overcoming the consequences and working out worthy regulations. We must, above all, move forward the limits of workers' direct control over income. It is essential that we make the turning point in the sphere of income and expanded reproduction more radical. Workers must enter a position of managing all parts of reproduction. In this we must--and workers know this best--rely on economic criteria and positive effects of market laws. Workers have always endorsed self-management processes, but their internal motives for greater effort and creativity--and one of the basic ones is greater reward for production and creative work--must also be stimulated. Such work in our society would be valued much more highly than it has been up to now.

The development of socialist self-management, more successful pooling of labor and resources and stronger income-based linking are of essential significance for the realization of the eonomic stabilization policy. This is the key to solving all issues of development with which we are currently confronted, and not something from outside. We have already achieved positive results on this path and these should not be underestimated; rather we should proceed from them in efforts for even greater and more significant successes. In carrying out economic stabilization we must concentrate our efforts on two main paths of action: on raising exports and reducing the balance of payments and indebtedness, as well as ending rises in prices and living costs. We shall develop to the extent that we work, produce, export, economize and realize socialist self-management relations.

The effective functioning of the unified Yugoslav market is especially significant and essential for our overall development. This is one of the essential links of our socialist self-management community, socialist self-management production relations and the equality of the nations and nationalities, and republics and provinces. No one has the right to alter this, or to destroy the brotherhood and cohesion of the working class. These are not only economic, but also political and class questions in this society. This is how we freed the federation from individual aspects of manifesting statism, and we neither wanted nor had the intention of creating many small "statisms." He did not want individual sociopolitical communities to behave autarchically, put barriers between themselves or parcel up the market. These are phenomena directly aimed against the interests of the working class.

The management of income and of labor surpluses by the workers is also an essential basis for the continued promotion of the delegate system and our political system as a whole. We need to make more efforts to ensure that the functioning of the delegate system is constantly improved and enriched. By means of good information activity and constant and direct linking between delegates and by eliminating phenomena of imposing decisions by narrow circles of executive bodies and expert services, we shall expand opportunities for workers, working people and citizens to manage more directly and in a more sovereign way and decide on all essential issues of their lives and work.

Collective work and decisionmaking have become an essential part of socialist self-management. There will be a resolute continuation of action aimed at the continued affirmation, development and application in practice of Tito's initiative on collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

The leading ideopolitical role of the LCY is always being tested and reaffirmed as its revolutionary activity and work within the working class; and to the extent to which it succeeds in ensuring a decisive role for the workers class on (?all) processes and relations in society, the League of Communists has no other aims and tasks than those that represent the historic aims, tasks and aspirations of the working class and all working people from the ranks of all our nations and nationalities. In this stage too, as in earlier periods, communists within the working class and institutions of the economic and political system need to be in the front line of the struggle for self-management, the realization of the essence of the constitution and law on associated labor and the realization of the delegate principle.

Together with workers, communists will also fight for such conditions and relations for the working class and all working people to have an increasingly decisive say on the conditions, resources and results of their work, on expanded reproduction and all the essential issues of social and economic development.

Comrades, as you all know well and history has demonstrated this mercilessly and frequently, the equal urity and socialist community of all nations and nationalities and all the republics and provinces are the foundation stone of a socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia. This is the sacred gain of our socialist revolution and of the whole of socialist development. Every attempt to violate these great revolutionary gains of ours and the bases of the self-managing system has met and will continue to meet with the most resolute and uncompromising response from the working class and all working people and citizens of Yugoslavia.

Next year there will be congresses of communists in the republics as well as provincial conferences and the 12th LCY Congress. These most significant work agreements between communists of Yugoslavia, and above all, the 12th congress itself, need to analyze critically, in detail and comprehensively the experiences, results and difficulties in the application and functioning of the political and economic system.

They need to set out the directions of continued self-management construction of our society, explain the social contradictions with which we are confronted in our development, and work on an ideopolitical platform for creative activity by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and all organized socialist forces in the implementation and effective functioning of the delegate system.

In their ideological content, they must encompass the totality of socioeconomic, political and ideological trends in our country, and the topical issues of development of the League of Communists, as well as assessing the results and existing situation. They must also throw light on and open up prospects for continued comprehensive social progress, confirming essential standpoints and League of Communists policy for the coming period on basic issues of socialist self-management development in our country and its activity in the international sphere. The realizations, orientations and standpoints of the third congress of self-managers will of course be a significant support in preparing documents for the party congresses and conferences, and will undoubtedly represent a long-term platform for the broadest activity by the working class and working people with a view to developing self-management.

Comrades, Yugoslavia--with its overall socialist development--has realized major results in social and material development. Self-management relations have become dominant. A relatively high level of contemporary material forces of production has been created, especially in industry. The workers class, which is increasingly more becoming the master over income and surplus labor, is strongly developed. Yugoslavia has the unity of fraternal nations and nationalities. All this permits us to turn again and resolutely to developing socialist self-management and achieving new breakthroughs and ranges as well as realizing effectively and successfully the policy of economic stabilization and comprehensive development of all republics and provinces and of the socialist self-management Yugoslav community.

I am convinced that we will overcome our current difficulties successfully, as we have done many times previously. Even those difficulties which once seemed to be insurmountable. We are firmly convinced that the working class, the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, confronted with the challenges of today, will be ready for the major historic tasks and will ensure a constant upward trend and unhindered progress of our socialist revolution and the consistent development of socialist self-management relations.

I wish you, comrade delegates, much success in your work during the 3 days of the congress, as well as after the congress in implementing its decisions. Thank you for your attention.

Dolanc Report

LD161024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG)--In the commission of the Third Congress of Self-Managers which discussed associated workers in the delegate system, the co-report was submitted by Stane Dolanc.

Every genuine revolution, and our revolution is that, said Dolanc, is in its essence a most direct form of self-management. This is why we can claim that the roots of self-management, and of the delegate system too, grow from this authentic and creative essence of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. Its strength is precisely in the inexhaustible revolutionary creative spirit of broad people's masses who have given it its self-management stamp from the word go. Moreover, the historically confirmed fact is well known that our national liberation committees in 1941 were in fact the beginning and the germ of our system of socialist self-management and of the delegate system that is based on it.

Having stressed the fact that the introduction of self-management in our country was not fortuitous nor the result of the conflict with Stalinism, Dolanc stressed that this idea had emerged from the very social quintessence of our revolution because it is precisely this idea which was the essential cause of that conflict and not its consequence.

What is most essential, added Dolanc, is that in the development of socialist self-management relations and institutionalized forms of organization of self-management and society we constantly bore in mind the individual, and what Tito always said, that the individual is the purpose and the objective of our revolutionary struggle. "The struggle for humaneness among us, for ever better and more humane relations, for the individual as a free producer and creator, this is the ultimate objective and purpose of the struggle of the working class. Institutionalized forms of organization of society are not an end in themselves. They are here to serve the people and the establishment of their direct and long-term material, cultural and other requirements. They are here for the sake of the individual. This is the essence of socialist self-management relations for whose implementation the working class of Yugoslavia and its League of Communists are fighting."

Having recalled the struggle for a fuller affirmation of the delegate system as a whole, a struggle for social emancipation of the workers and the working people, Stane Dolanc stressed that this was a strategic, long-term and also a direct task. The range of the direct participation of the working people, said Dolanc, in deciding about social affairs through the delegate system, is best shown by the fact that this system makes it possible for millions of people in various ways to actively take part in managing our society. He then mentioned the fact that during the last elections about 2.5 million citizens had been elected members of delegations, not counting members of organs of self-management in basic organizations of associated labor and in work communities. It is for this very reason that the delegate system represents the most democratic system and the highest degree of freedom for the working people known to history, giving at the same time the highest level of freedom and of fulfillment of all interests, needs and aspirations that emerge in various environments.

Workers in basic organizations of associated labor, stressed Dolanc, in which delegates for all delegate assemblies are elected, through their delegations and delegates must decide also about the portion of their income which they earmark and associate for various joint and general-social requirements outside their basic organization, that is to say, they must decide about the overall social reproduction, mainly because the life of the delegate system begins in the basic organization of associated labor and in the local community. From there proceeds, grows and further develops the interest of the working people, the society and the entire delegate system. The entire system of delegate relations and of delegate decisionmaking depends on what, to what extent and how the delegations and delegates of the basic organizations of associated labor and of basic self-management communities work and act. Experience shows that the work of the delegations is most developed and most meaningful where they have genuine links both with their basis [rank and file workers] and with the overall self-management mechanism in basic organizations and communities.

Stane Dolanc then added that from a number of reports for this congress it emerges that this position of the delegations, which is also established by the Constitution, had not been fully affirmed.

Although it is undeniable, said Dolanc, that without the activity of the delegations the political current in the delegate system is cut off and in the present circumstances the delegations often are not adequately informed about the events in their environment. There is no linkage in their work and noncoordination in initiatives and actions between self-management organs and delgations exists. Nor have social-political organizations--the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and others--found an adequate form of work links with the delegations. They often operate outside delegate activity instead of being its internal factor. On the other side there are cases when some delegations are in a position to operate as a "delegate transmission belt" of the conclusions of political bodies, particularly since often this kind of conduct of the delegations results in the stands of the delegates which are not coordinated with the interests of their basis.

What is even worse, this conduct of theirs frequently leads to the solution of the problems outside the delegate system, within the framework of the administrative mechanism which then unjustiafiably intensifies the power of the administration and its attempt, as an irreplaceable factor, to impose itself on the delegate system and on self-management relations.

Dolanc described the constant and direct contact with socio-political organisations, workers' assemblies, workers' councils, assemblies of socio-political communities and their organs as a condition for the successful work and functioning of the delegate system. Many congress announcements, he said, drawing attention to the fact that this is one of the big problems in the work of our delegations for which reason the blame for the situation is shifted to one or to the other side. [sentence as received] However, only organic links and good organizational criteria can create the conditions for successful work, the basis for the control and activity of the delegations and the delegates, for the assessment of their work and responsibility and also for an assessment of the work and of the responsibility of self-management and executive organs of socio-political organizations, science and so forth.

Noting that for the functioning and implementation of the delegate system advanced democratic self-managing relations in the local community also are significant, Dolanc stressed that the municipality must affirm itself as the self-managing and basic sociopolitical community in which the conditions are ensured for the working people and citizens to express, coordinate and implement, through realizing their self-managing rights and duties in basic self-managing organizations and communities, through self-managing agreement-seeking and social negotiations and through delegate decisionmaking, their joint and general social interests and needs in all spheres of social life. Thus, at the grassroots the power of the working class and of all the working people too is implemented and joint general interests in society ensured as are the solidarity and rights of man, with right to self-management as man's basic right.

Speaking then about self-managing workers' control, Dolanc stressed that, despite significant results achieved in many environments, seen as a whole, it has not achieved satisfactory results and that there has been stagnation in its work. It is beyond dispute, Dolanc continued, that this is a result of opportunism, of fear of the consequences and of unwillingness to implement conscientiously and responsibly the establishment tasks, rights and obligations. In the same vein this is also, at least in some environments, the result of a lack of grasp of the essence of self-managing workers' control. However, there is no doubt that the significant causes of stagnation in implementing self-managing workers' control rest, above all, in various forms of resistance, in pressures and in various forms of preventing control by those individuals and groups who are the exponents of weaknesses.

Dolanc devoted part of his report to delegate assemblies, noting that it depends on the delegate grassroots as a whole how much the work of assemblies will be adequate and efficient at a given sociopolitical and socioeconomic moment and how much the assembly will be capable of becoming the real creator of developing the prospects of our society's development in all spheres of its life. Dolanc then stressed in particular some problems and tasks of the councils of associated labor, noting that the councils should in practice try to adopt decisions about income and about the conditions which exert an influence on economic activity, that is, on the creation of income and on its allocation.

To implement such a concept of the councils of associated labor, Dolanc said, in one of the basic issue of our future development. On it depends whether workers' active work at his work place, to the process of work and economic activity in the basic organization or whether it will be extended to all spheres of social life, that is, to social policy.

Stance Dolanc also spoke about some problems encountered in the work of the SFRY Assembly, and he noted that conflicts arose mostly when issues of significance for the economic development of our republics and provinces and of Yugoslavia as a whole were discussed. When attitudes on some issues on the development are coordinated, Dolanc added, there are often real, different socialist self-managing interests. This is our reality and there is nothing tragic about it. By adopting a fully responsible attitude and realistic approaches toward resolving these conflicts we have also so far successfully resolved many problems which appeared very difficult at first sight. However, there are still problems. I thus believe that we should clarify certain matters, primarily in the ideological and political sphere because it will then be easier for us to adopt truly progressive attitudes as regards specific problems, to formulate a policy which offers prospects for our entire political community and to implement its historical goals--emancipation of labor, of the working class and of man.

Dolanc devoted a special place in his co-report to the information activity in the delegate system, noting that one of the basic characteristics of the delegate work method must be, above all, to have the largest circle of workers and citizens acquaint themselves with the decisions, adopt them as their own as this alone can exert an influence on their interests and on their readiness to implement them in practice. Delegations and delegates, as well as their grassroots, Dolanc added, must be objectively and comprehensively informed of all signficant problems of our society, self-managing and political decisions and armed with necessary knowledge in order that they may participate actively and creatively in the delegate system. Dolanc stressed in particular that public information media are dutybound to write and report on all problems and issues which are on the agendas of delegate assemblies and to do so critically but also constructively and backed by sound reasoning. Workers believe that there is not yet enough of this kind of information, that attitudes are quoted and repeated, that speeches by officials are published but that views of workers, their questions and views of individual political, economic and other problems are not presented in the necessary extent.

Stane Dolanc dealt in particular with the responsibility of subjective forces for the implementation of delegate relations, remarking that there is still a considerable legacy from the past. Objective (?information) is reduced to some basic decisions being adopted by forums of the League of Communists and then passed on to assemblies in an appropriate manner.

The League of Communists, Dolanc said, will defend with every means at its disposal the basic gains of our socialist revolution such as: The power of the working class manifested through self-management and social property, equality of our nations and nationalities, independence and integrity of Yugoslavia, and our nonaligned policy. Within the framework of self-management it will oppose any attempt at violating these gains. However, if we believe that one of the greatest gains of our revolution is socialist self-management, then it is the League of Communists' duty above all to ensure that this system truly functions as the system in which millions of citizens participate and in which they freely express their political, economic, cultural, national and other interests.

Dolanc particularly emphasized the very significant role of the Socialist Alliance as the foundation of the sociopolitical system within whose framework the debate on all issues of our life should be carried out in a truly free way.

Vlaskalic Address

LD161932 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG)--Serbia Central Committee Presidency Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic has stated that the development of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia "has not always been a straight line." This is a "revolutionary process of building society" which is, "by the very nature of things contradictory." In fact, "the struggle for self-management has been and remains class struggle, a current and historical expression of the interests of our working people".

This was stated by Dr Vlaskalic in the inaugural address at today's meeting of one of the three committees of the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia, currently held in Belgrade. The committee discusses the problems of self-management income-based association and linkage.

"Association is one of the foundations on which the functioning of the self-management system as a whole rests. Association is a prerequisite for the self-management nature of expanded social reproduction in all its forms and parts", Dr Vlaskalic emphasized.

He laid special emphasis on the fact that association and linkage in the process of social reproduction contribute to the strengthening of the class unity of one working people. It makes it possible to adjust the various self-management interests at the economic base of society. "This is the firmest foundation for the unity of our socialist community as a whole" he pointed out.

Association is also of topical interest because the sui generis "hybridity" of social reproduction, "its functioning along different, parallel 'tracks'" is one of the internal causes of the present instability in Yugoslavia's economy, Dr Vlaskalic said.

In this context he recalled that the Yugoslav society "has passed through a period in which the concentration of production was guided by the administrative role of the state in the economy and in which it bore statist social characteristics". In another period, there have been "those forces of the concentration of production, which emerged as a result of the blind forces of traditional liberal market."

Self-management association and linkage have proved to be, in fact, the only historically justified form of the concentration of production, Dr Vlaskalic said.

In explaining the emergence of certain contradictions in this domain, Dr Vlaskalic pointed to the fact that the basic organization of associated labour, formed by the application of the new constitution of Yugoslavia and the law on associated labour, have come about, as a rule, through "disintegration of the then existing enterprises." This is why "the new organizational and self-management form did not have its own income and reproduction base. Its economic base consisted of the internal links of the former enterprise, now the work organization".

Thus the "absence of reproductive association among the basic organizations of associated labour inevitably gave rise in many instances to, on the one hand, the tendency towards the group-ownership, autarkic 'concept', and, on the other, the tendency towards ensuring their linkage and association through the 'concept' of centralistic strengthening of the unity of work organizations, which, naturally, depended on the growth of the role of socio-political communities in the economy."

In such circumstances, withstanding outside pressures, organizations of associated labour have been "shutting in", thus giving rise to the negative effects characteristic of autarkic development.

"A process of resolving these contradictions" has been opened up and obstacles in the way of the "economically founded association and linkage" are being gradually removed, especially by means of "eliminating the politically and economically untenable, conservative pressure aimed at territorialisation in organized associated labour."

Dr Vlaskalic dwelt especially on the problem of primary distribution, which should be based on "consultations to reach self-management agreements on prices". He pointed to the negative effects of carrying out "an economically unjustified redistribution of income" by forcing up wages and, in this way, fueling inflation.

Dr Vlaskalic stressed that the "self-management form or reproductive and income-based commonality is a condition for the development of a new price system and its stability. Through its relations and links, this form will exert economic pressure aimed at more effective economic operation and productive work by all those who participate in this commonality".

Criticizing the effects of the decisive influence of socio-political communities upon investment policy, Dr Vlaskalic stated that it was essential for the organizations of associated labour to be the actual subjects of economic development. "Otherwise," he added, "there will always be elements of autarky in economic development and strong tendencies towards relatively closed self-contained economies". "All closing and any autarkic development of socio-political communities, from the communes and municipalities to the republics and provinces, is, essentially, an expression of statist relations and bureaucratic behaviour. This not only constricts the economic groundedness of association, thereby destabilizing the economy, but also leads to stagnation of self-management practice and opens up room for spreading nationalistic consciousness, the social base of which is precisely in statist-bureaucratic closing."

This is the way to ensuring both an integral Yugoslav market, and a more even territorial development of the economy, Dr Vlaskalic noted. Economic motives should be incorporated into the principle of solidarity for the accelerated development of underdeveloped regions, he said. It is therefore expected that half the resources of the obligatory loan for that purpose will be provided in the coming plan period by way of pooling labour and resources. Facilities belonging to larger organizations of associated labour should be moved to less developed regions, when this would mean a saving due to the lower cost of ancillary infrastructure, easier provision of labour, and so on. This would contribute to a more even territorial development of the country.

Stressing the existing weaknesses in Yugoslavia's foreign currency system, Dr Vlaskalic expresses the conviction that the congress of self-managers will point out such solutions, as will "eliminate the present major problems in this sphere".

The substantive question is one of the "extent to which the working class is gaining, through self-management, the room for control over the whole field of social reproduction and ensuring its decisive role in political and social decision-making." "Slowness in this process", he warned, "strengthens those relations and forces which are opposed to the interests of the working class, socialism and self-management".

The answer to this question now lies, above all, in association and linkage, and that is why it must be in the focus of ideo-political action of all subjective forces in the Yugoslav society. "In our society, no concern can have greater weight than the concern for the continuous strengthening of commonality based on the socialist self-management relationship of production", concluded Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic.

Discussion of Kosovo

LD171718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1347 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 June (TANJUG)--The Congress of Yugoslav Self-Managers today underlined that the causes of the events in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo should be sought also in inadequately developed self-management and inadequately developed economic ties within the broader Yugoslav frameworks.

The question of the recent unrests in Kosovo has thus been taken up also by the highest forum of Yugoslav self-managers, at their third congress underway in Belgrade.

The central topic of the congress is what needs to be done for socialist self-management, which together with the policy of non-alignment constitutes the foundation of the Yugoslav system, to eliminate problems which impede Yugoslavia's faster development.

One of the basic congress assessments is that the constitutionally defined self-management position of workers to dispose of the overall results of their work has still not been attained.

The main obstacles in evidence are tendencies of localism and the closing in of individual regions and enterprises, it was openly pointed out at the congress which today works in three commissions. These tendencies disrupt the unity of the Yugoslav market and suit nationalism.

It is in this context that self-managers' congress delegates pointed to the events in Kosovo. The necessity was stressed of greater openness in mutual relations between the republics and provinces and between self-management enterprises.

Kosovo Premier Bahri Oruci underlined that, in the Yugoslav self-management system, only the working class can insure the true national interest. He noted that Albanian nationalism has attempted to do away with self-management in schools and to break Yugoslavia's integrity.

Delegate Azem Vlasi pointed out that the developments in Kosovo were aimed against "socialist self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia."

A very small number of workers took part in the enemy demonstrations in Kosovo, it was set out at the congress. Those who joined in the demonstrations were precisely from the enterprises where self-management is poorly developed.

In their long common history, members of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo have never had greater freedom and better conditions for a faster over-all progress than they have now, it was assessed at the congress.

It was also noted that the Kosovo population calls for a faster and more consistent implementation of the defined Yugoslav policy of strengthening self-management and democratic relations.

Vlasi on Kosovo

AU171907 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Report on discussion at the morning sessions of commissions of the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia at the Sava Center in Belgrade on 17 June--with recorded portions]

[Excerpts] Today, the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia continued its work in commissions. The fact that of the total of 1,800 delegates from all our republics and provinces some 320 delegates have announced their intention to speak during the discussion, and about 100 of them spoke this morning, shows how greatly the delegates are interested in informing this highest forum of Yugoslav self-managers about the self-managing experiences of their own communities.

As was heard during the morning discussion, despite the difficulties and contradictions accompanying our work and despite the attempts of the enemy to threaten the achievements of our revolution, brotherhood and unity, Yugoslavia's workers class is determined to continue along the road which it has followed so far.

Balsa Spadijar was the first speaker during the discussion at the morning session of the congress commission for associated labor in the delegate system. He emphasized that the role and place of the delegation, as well as integrating the work of delegates, represent the central issue in the delegate system.

Azem Vlasi, a delegate from Kosovo, spoke on the current political situation in that province. The specific tasks of all organized socialist forces have been set and an intensive activity is in progress, but the results are not the same everywhere. As a result of disrupted self-managing relations primarily in schools and faculities, accumulated problems in the field of distribution, family relations and group forming, a fertile ground was created for developing nationalism and the door was gradually but surely opened for spreading various negative phenomena, Vlasi said. Political life was closed up within forums and we lost the feeling for dialogue with the masses of the people.

[Begin Vlasi recording] We must turn toward ourselves and see why we allowed such a situation, such relations and such a vacuum which the hostile forces exploited at a given moment to develop their destructive activity. Our action must be permanently oriented in such a way that ensures that no room is left and that no conditions or situations are created which would objectively encourage the hostile forces in their intentions and goals. It is now clear to the working people and citizens what the goals of the nationalist and irredentist forces were. But the people continue to be somewhat dejected. There is a certain nervousness among them. They ask themselves why all that had to happen to us. They ask whether this society lacked the necessary strength to perceive in good time certain tendencies and phenomena considering all that has now happened. Objectively a dark shadow has been cast on our relations and primarily on the Albanian nationality because on that occasion the active hostile forces came from among its ranks.

Many other issues are also being raised now which must concern our political system. The people demand that our orientations be more quickly and consistently implemented, that self-management be strengthened and that democratic relations be strengthened. The people demand to be subjective factors, in the true meaning of the word, in all political trends and decisionmaking processes; that is, briefly, that our orientations be as much as possible in accord with real life and reality. [end recording]

Kraigher Speech 18 Jun

LD182151 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Speech by Serge] Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency at 18 June session of self-managers congress in Belgrade]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)--"On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, I warmly and cordially hail the third congress of self-managers, and in particular the important work it has carried out and its results.

In the preparations for the congress and over the last 3 days, in the main report and additional reports, in the work of commissions and, especially, in the congress resolution, a principled and responsible review and assessment has been made of the results to date, and the level attained in the development of socialist self-management, productive forces and the material bases of social reproduction, as well as in individual areas of social work and life.

It has been affirmed again that socialist self-management, despite all the problems and difficulties in overcoming old, inherited and outmoded social relations and social practice, has not only taken root in the social consciousness of the working class and of all working people, but has by its achievements in resolving major and difficult problems in the development of our society, in complex modern international economic and political relations, become the deciding factor in our social practice, and in particular of the consciousness and efforts of the young generations. Emphasis on the truly impressive results of our development in all areas in the incessant progress of our revolution in the last decade since the second congress of self-managers and the adoption of constitutional amendments and the new Constitution, gives the working class and working people in all the socialist republics and autonomous provinces of Yugoslavia the incentive for new, decisive steps ahead on the path toward realizing the historic tasks of the working class--the liberation of labor and man.

It has been shown that the development of self-management and the process of resolving current and developmental problems of our society is proceeding unevenly, both in different spheres of life and work, and in the socialist republics and provinces and within them. The exchange of experience which you have carried out here, and the review of the real problems and the further tasks facing our society, were therefore necessary and valuable.

A particular value of the congress lies in the fact that it has in its work pointed out the needs of the bureaucratic-technocratic forces, both in the self-managing communities --as well as in the executive and management organs of sociopolitical communities and organizations.

The congress has pointed out the fact that it is precisely in the social content of the operation of these forces that there lies one of the chief causes of difficulties in resolving the problems and contradictions in our society, and of the contradictions which inevitably arise in its constant and rapid development.

The congress has shown clearly and unambiguously that the social and economic problems which have arisen can be resolved only on the basis of socialist self-management and its further development, and it has made a vital contribution to this in its work and resolution.

The conclusions adopted by the congress are of great importance for the further definition of the directions of activity of working people and all self-managing and sociopolitical organizations and communities, for the successful resolution of the existing problems, and the further all-round development of socialist self-managing relations.

I am taking this opportunity to express support, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, for the assessments, standpoints and conclusions which the congress has accepted as well as the Presidency's resolve to advocate as fully as possible their implementation in accordance with its constitutional authority and direct activity by its members.

The (?comprehensive) development of socialist self-management is at the same time, as was emphasized in the reports, discussions and in the congress resolution, an essential factor for the strengthening of our multinational community's economic and political stability. In this respect, in conditions of the socialist production of goods and the action of the law of value on socialist self-management socioeconomic bases, the system of socialist self-management agreement-seeking and social agreement-making are of special significance. It represents the essence of self-management and of social property and, at the same time, the essence of equal community in the federation of our republics and provinces, especially in establishing and carrying out joint economic policy and social development policy. (?It is the best) way of coordinating the various interests and of overcoming objective contradictions in our social development.

Our internal stability is an essential factor of our international position, especially in today's complex international political and economic conditions, which are constantly deteriorating. Nonalignment and the struggle for peace and the peaceful resolution of issues of dispute in international relations, and this also means the struggle against rivalry in armaments and the gaining of strategic geopolitical advantage, as a rule at the expense of the sovereignty and integrity of developing countries and their free and independent internal development, is constantly being reaffirmed as the sole possible alternative for mankind to avoid the dangers of the cold war and its possible unforseeablt consequences. Yugoslavia's international position and reputation, as well as its role in the world, represent the confirmation of our successful development on the bases of socialist self-management and an encouragement for nonaligned and developing countries, as well as for all other progressive forces in the world.

Therefore, it is our obligation to fulfill their expectations in solving numerous unresolved world problems and crisis flashpoints, carrying out mutual economic cooperation between nonaligned countries, strengthening their economic and political independence and fighting for new international economic relations.

Another aspect was quite rightly emphasized at the congress, that of the international significance of the successful affirmation and development of our country on the bases of the system of socialist self-management as a system which opens up new paths of democratic solutions for problems and contradictions in the contemporary world compared with the lack of direction of the capitalist system and the difficulties and conflicts through which the socialist countries are passing, seeking solutions for the contradictions of their social development.

Nonaligned and developing countries seek solutions for their development by bypassing traditional social relations and forms. Therefore, the full affirmation of the policy of nonalignment as a foreign policy of free, equitable and sovereign nations is of general significance for both their comprehensive liberation and for the contemporary world. All this reflects the depth and breadth of the problems in which the contemporary world is developing and it points to the complexity of conditions in which the working class in federal Yugoslavia is realizing the path of its own self-management socialist development as well as its responsibility to expect further successes on this path.

In its resolution, the third congress of self-managers has set out very specifically and for a long period the tasks, we might say, in all essential areas of social reproduction. This is a great and significant piece of work and provides a socially thought out and secure basis for sending workers and all working people, both today and in future years, into action to resolve their joint and general social problems. Precisely because of the breadth of these problems and their long-term nature, the question arises of what these social and economic processes are and what phenomena should be given the most attention at the moment as well as what contradictions and problems are expressed in them and what the problems are that the forces and resources at our disposal should be used to solve at the moment. Then all other tasks and measures should be subordinate to this in order to achieve a turning point in their solution.

The basic report and resolution rightly point to the need to prevent a continued rise in inflation and phenomena which accompany inflation as well as the need to urgently carry out the tasks of improving the balance of payments and of training our economy for the widest possible equitable involvement in international economic relations. The Presidency considers that inflation itself and the phenomena which accompany it as well as the country's balance of payments problems, represent--in the current moment in the sphere of social reproduction and self-management--the burning problems of our economy and our socialist self-management society.

Our main strengths must be aimed at a resolute and uncompromising elimination of the causes of these phenomena by means of the consistent implementation of the economic stabilization policy, and all other tasks should be subordinate to this. In other words, all the forces, knowledge and resources at our disposal must be unified in order for us to ensure the realization of the established framework of the country's balance of payments and level of indebtedness abroad as well as the envisaged creation of foreign currency reserves. We must take all the necessary measures on which the realization of the agreed policy on prices and an end to the continued growth of inflation depend.

The realization of the planned growth in production, especially in industry and agriculture, above all in those activities whose products are able to penetrate world markets and which free us of excessive and irrational imports as well as ensuring the regular supply to production and the market of the most important needs, is the basic prerequisite of the struggle against (?inflation) [word indistinct] our country in international trade. At the same time, these are also the main tasks and responsibility of workers and working people in self-management organizations, communities and associations as well as the tasks and responsibility of all organs of sociopolitical communities, delegate assemblies and their executive and administration organs, especially the councils of associated labor, to permit and stimulate such a structure of production and its suitable growth by their decisions and economic policy measures in self-management agreements.

There is no other solution to our economic problems, only more, more intensive and more effective work, a reduction in reproduction and other costs of business activity, more rapid activation of reserves in making use of capacities and work time, economizing on materials and raw materials, better production and higher exports. In these tasks, we must apply all economic policy measures but also all attitudes and criteria in basic organizations of associated labor, above all the bases and criteria for the distribution of income and personal incomes, and through the practice of distribution we must do considerably more than we have done up to now to stimulate production and creative work. The policy of employment, extra qualification, or supplementary training for existing and new cadres must be subordinate to this as must be their more rapid involvement in associated labor in accordance with the needs of restructuring our production. Basic organizations of associated labor must in this respect open up toward the generations of young people by creating new work for them and training them for productive and creative work.

It is obvious that our efforts to increase exports and carry out other tasks set out in the country's balance of payments will only bear fruit if we have the necessary goods available for export. This depends most on the degree to which the tempo and success with which our economy, or organizations of associated labor which export, linked on the basis of income with all those organizations which permit this export, control the conditions of acquiring and disposing of foreign currency receipts in order to increase production for export.

But this also depends no less on the degree to which our economic policy and measures by competent organs, authorized banks and the National Bank ensure that the supplementary foreign resources and credits can only, as a rule, be used by those organizations of associated labor and communities which will take on obligations and give guarantees that they will return the borrowed resources abroad from their own export foreign currency income, to contribute to reducing the deficit and carrying out other tasks established in the country's balance of payments. Naturally, it is essential to have the cooperation and activity of delegates from republican, provincial and the federal community for economic relations with other countries as well as the strengthening of their responsibility for the work of interested communities such as communities of associated labor and not as the extended arms of administrative and execute organs.

The role of the National Bank is also significant in this sphere, especially in carrying out the policy of a realistic exchange rate for the dinar and in maintaining the country's foreign liquidity, for which in the instances set out in the law, the Federal Executive Council also has a great responsibility.

In order for all our tasks in the sphere of production, distribution and consumption to be successfully subordinated to the achievements of socially agreed aims at the country's balance of payments, it is essential to have greater and more effective mutual cooperation and full responsibility by republics and autonomous provinces for the creation of conditions which will ensure the realization of their balance of payments projections and so the balance of payments for the whole of Yugoslavia.

Our efforts in this sphere too, then, need to strengthen the position and direct interest of workers and organizations of associated labor as well as various forms of their organization, in foreign trade, in production, financial, credit and all other forms of economic relations abroad. The general associations, economic chambers and their sections, and the Yugoslav Bank for Economic Relations with Other Countries have special responsibilities and obligations in this matter. Only in this way can we ensure a greater balance in the balance of payments and a better regional distribution of trade, above all, by closer links with developing countries.

Directly connected with the realization of a suitable volume and structure of production and with the creation of more favorable conditions for exports is the direct responsibility of workers in organizations of associated labor for the formation of prices. The struggle against inflation, and in favor of economic stabilization is at the same time, as this congress also emphasized, the struggle for self-management and for the maintenance and strengthening of the position of workers in associated labor and of their right to dispose of income. Therefore, we need to apply the new pricing system as quickly and as fully as possible, as well as a more rapid transferral of responsibility for the situation in this sphere to the basic organizations of associated labor and to the communities in the municipalities, republics, provinces and federation, and the creation of all the necessary conditions for their work as interest communities of associated labor. We are conscious of the seriousness and responsibility borne by workers in organizations of associated labor and their communities in achieving self-management agreements on prices which will suitably express the economic laws which have a more decisive effect on the interest and position of income-linked basic organizations of associated labor in order to avoid voluntaristic constructions and abuses of the monopoly position or exceptional circumstances.

Naturally, in the realization of the agreed policy on prices, the competent administrative and executive organs need to have a suitable autonomous role. But measures on the social control of prices have the precise aim of preventing abuses and creating more favorable conditions to consolidate new relations in this sphere.

In order to carry out such a production policy and such a policy on prices, and in order to realize such a structure of production and investments and exports and imports which suit our needs and possibilities, in the demands to realize the envisaged rise in prices it is essential that in our economic policy we opt for certain priorities, both in production, imports and in investments. By adopting an agreement on the bases of the social plan for Yugoslavia, we achieved success, for by adopting them we agreed on priority activities and thereby created a basis for our joint development policy.

In current conditions, when we have only meagre resources from domestic and foreign accumulation, and at the same time need to ensure a strengthening of the country's position in international trade and eliminate excessive growth in prices and the cost of living, it is essential that we complete work on the narrowing of investments to within the limits of disposable income as well as on agreeing on those priorities in Yugoslavia's joint economic policy which in its production makes an essential contribution to solving the material balances and balance of payments of the country.

By setting out the bases of the joint economic policy and development policy in the context of already agreed priority activities and directions of development, we need to establish what is most important this year and in future years. Thereby we will create the conditions, on the basis of a joint economic policy, for organizations of associated labor and other self-management subjects to dispose of more reliable criteria for achieving suitable structures of production and investment, and they will find it easier to bear influence, through their delegates in communities for economic relations with other countries, in banks and councils of associated labor, on the competent administrative and executive organs in carrying out a selective policy on credits, importation of reproduction material and equipment, and on pricing policy and tax policy.

Our system of self-management social planning is based on self-management agreement-making at the grassroots. This demands that agreements on the bases of the federation's social plans, as well as those of the republics and provinces, should incorporate agreements on the bases of plans of self-management organizations and communities on investment projects, the production of which is of essential significance for the whole of the Yugoslav economy. Therefore, their construction should represent a joint obligation not only for those directly interested self-management organizations and communities, but also an essential element of joint economic policy for the federation and all socio-political communities.

In our current conditions and material possibilities, an essential prerequisite for ensuring the envisaged economic growth, the realization of the tasks of the country's balance of payments and the slowing down of prices is the reduction of general social consumption. On this, the Presidency judges that it is high time that the burden of this reduction should be alloted to the satisfaction of general and joint needs and, naturally, to investment consumption.

When it is a matter of the broad front of investments, it is of special significance that a large part of working capital is used for their financing. This is one of the basic sources which has allowed us for many years to spend more than our disposable resources. The Presidency has judged that our weaknesses in the sphere of the credit and monetary system are some of the essential causes of the deficit financing of our development and of the distorted activity of the market and law of value, which is why there have been many weaknesses in our economy. Therefore, without waiting for the completion of work on the credit and monetary system, we are calling for the problems to be overcome and for resistance to be overcome so that this source of deficit financing of investments and other kinds of consumption ceases to act in an inflationary way.

A significant place among the measures being taken to achieve economic stabilization belongs to those that aim to slow down the growth of general and joint consumption or, in other words, bring them in line with the available resources and the real requirements of our general social and economic development. Of particular significance is the fact that the responsibility for establishing, within specific limits, the highest degree of proportion compatible with the role played by individual forms of this category of consumption in social reproduction in individual sociopolitical communities is being transferred to the republics and autonomous provinces.

On the other hand, if this form of consumption is to be kept within the agreed limits, it is not enough to merely limit a part of its revenue, but it is also indispensable to revise and reduce the rate of taxation and contributions in order to ease the burden on the economy without delay and prevent the creation of surplus (?funds) in sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities.

Apart from reducing allocations for general and joint consumption, it is necessary to systematically prevent all the forms of appropriation of income not based on the results of work. As is also stressed in the resolution, this will be yet another step taken in the process of changing the existing relations in the field of disposal of income, which is the basic prerequisite for the control of the whole of income by workers.

Along with intensifying the struggle for economic stabilization and tightening the conditions for economic activity, we must keep an eye on all the economic and social consequences of these changes and ensure that there is an appropriate social policy based on the principles of socialist solidarity and mutual help. If this solidarity is to have a real effect, self-managers should, above all, eliminate the causes of economic difficulties and shortcomings. While opposing the practice of shifting the consequences of idleness onto others, one should help those who have for objective reasons found themselves in difficulties in order to make them capable of reproduction based on their own production and income.

It is impossible to expect the kind of rise in the standard of living which we enjoyed a year or 2 years ago to continue unless we achieve at least basic stabilization in the economy. However, it is both possible and necessary to protect the standard of living of workers and families on low incomes and more firmly link all the developments in this sphere with the productivity of work and make them conditional on it. We are convinced that we shall achieve this if these social tasks also become, in the fullest sense of the word, the concern of the workers and their organizations of associated labor and of local communities and municipalities.

Comrades, there are views according to which the SFRY Presidency's appraisals and conclusions on the realization of the policy of economic stabilization, which we adopted at our session of 10 June this year, do not contain anything particularly new. There is certainly much truth in this. Regrettably, there have been no significant changes either in our economic situation or in the methodology of planning and channeling economic trends, and consequently the measures which we have chosen are in keeping with such a situation. In other words, if we had at an earlier stage been more resolute and better organized in opposing the growth of negative trends in our economy by means of measures of this or a similar kind, we would today be able to resort to different measures and activities. The depth of the disruption in the economy calls for the corresponding measures and they, however sharp they are, should be applied this time uncompromisingly and resolutely.

We face new, greater and decisive efforts for the realization of the policy of economic stabilization and development of socialist self-management. They can only be successful if everybody does his part of the work. We have sent resolute requests to the executive political and administrative organs in the federation, and we expect the same to be done by the most responsible organs in the republics and provinces. We particularly strongly advocate full responsibility for the implementation of the agreed policy.

However, there is no doubt that associated labor organized on the basis of self-management, being the basic exponent of material production and the development of socialist self-managing relations, represents the decisive factor which is capable of making the greatest contribution to this and which consequently assumes the greatest part of the responsibility for the attainment of these great and exceptionally important social goals.

We therefore justifiably and with complete confidence expect millions of self-managers to struggle resolutely for the establishment of new stabilizing norms and rules of behavior and make a direct contribution to the achievement of tasks which are of fundamental importance for the further consolidation of the material and social position of the working class and all the working people and for the stability and further successful socioeconomic development of the whole of our socialist community of equal nations and nationalities.

This presupposes the ceaseless creative involvement of workers and all working people and citizens in the work of self-managing organizations and communities and, through delegates and delegations, also in the assemblies of self-managing interest and sociopolitical communities, especially in assembly chambers of associated labor.

In the course of our forthcoming activity, an irreplaceable role will be played by all the organized socialist forces, above all the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the Federation of Trade Unions and the League of Socialist Youth. Their ideological-political involvement, primarily in the grassroots and in all the organs and institutions of our self-managing social system, in favor of the consistent implementation of the constitution and the law on associated labor, still speedier and fuller promotion of socialist self-managing relations, elimination of various ideological deviations and resolute struggle against the exponents of all the forms of bureaucratic-technocratic and other forms of opposition to the agreed course of social development will be of exceptionally great significance.

This congress has demonstrated the unwavering resolve of workers and all working people and their self-managing organizations to carry our common struggle through to a successful conclusion. It is our great duty to create the most favorable conditions for the successful progress of this struggle and make a contribution to its success.

With this in mind, comrades, I wish you, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, much success in your work and in the implementation of the conclusions of the third congress of self-managers.

Gligorov Speech

LD181430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)--The Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia binds all factors in society to efficient action in overcoming of unfavorable economic and social trends, which hinder a speedier development of self-management socialist relations.

This was stated by member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Kiro Gligorov at the closing session of the Third Congress of Self-Managers in Belgrade today, in his explanation of the concluding document of the congress.

Gligorov pointed to the fact that Yugoslavia has such natural resources and possibilities regarding personnel that it can realize to a still larger extent economic progress and approach developed countries in the world. It is indispensable, however, to invest permanent efforts not only to increase production, but also productivity of labor. In that context he pointed to the significance of more intensive interconnection of economic organizations throughout the Yugoslav territory, in order to enable work of the integral Yugoslav market, that is a significant precondition for the republics and provinces not shutting in their own economic (?frameworks).

One of significant messages of the congress, Gligorov said, is to evaluate better than so far productive work and creative initiative in general. The significance of technological emancipation of the country in the function of Yugoslavia's development and its greater presence on the foreign market, particularly in developing countries, is especially emphasized.

Gligorov pointed to some problems of the Yugoslav economy, which should be energetically removed. The biggest economic difficulties result from excessive investment, unproportional to the country's economic power and needs. The congress strongly pressed for organizations of associated labour to have the greatest rights in decision-making on concrete capital construction projects.

Gligorov pointed out that effects of individual productivity must become basic criteria of income distribution, since this enhances speedier economic development of society.

Socialist democracy, based on self-management and the delegate system, along with economic stabilization, are fundamental action orientations of the Third Congress of Self-Managers, Gligorov concluded.

Congress Resolution

LD181400 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)--The fundamental social and economic conditions for workers to gain control over the entirety of the income they generate have been created in Yugoslavia. This is one of the main conclusions of the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia which closed here today.

The congress resolution, the concluding document of this meeting, stresses that the disposition of income by workers is one of the essential prerequisites for achieving economic stabilization of the country.

The congress of self-managers stresses that a successful struggle for greater economic stability is the vital interest of the Yugoslav working class and that the further development of self-management and political stability of the country also depend on it.

Increased productivity of labour and effectiveness of economic operation have been described as the principle ways for achieving higher income in the economy and higher standard of living in the country according to the resolution. The unity of the Yugoslav market is a constituent element of socialist commonality of the country and highly important for the successful performance of Yugoslavia's economy on the world market.

The congress of self-managers therefore calls on all social factors in the country to "oppose with determination any closing or monopolising of the market".

The congress calls for reducing the proportion of investments in the gross domestic product--which has been nearly 40 per cent over the past decade--and substantially enhancing the effectiveness of new investments. The use of investment funds from foreign sources should be brought into the frameworks of the country's balance-of-payments possibilities.

The expansion of exports and a greater presence of the Yugoslav economy on the world market have been described as one of the strategic tasks. The congress resolution also stressed the need for a more vigorous development of domestic technology in order to lessen the present technological dependence on other countries.

"The policy of a more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the most rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is the vital prerequisite for an accelerated and more balanced development of the country as a whole and for the implementation of equality among the nations and nationalities, republics and provinces," the resolution says.

The congress of self-managers urges that a higher level of employment be provided by better utilization of the existing facilities. In this context, it demands that education be geared to the needs of the economy.

The necessity is underlined of slowing down the urban population growth, particularly in large cities, and providing for the more comprehensive economic and social development of rural settlements and settlements of a mixed type.

The section of the resolution which deals with the political and delegation system stresses the resolve of the third congress to consistently implement Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work, decision-making and responsibility.

The Third Congress of Self-Managers emphasizes the historic importance of the Yugoslav delegation system, introduced in 1974, which provides for decision-making by the working people and citizens, through delegations and delegates, on the fundamental questions of their life and work and on all social affairs. The congress resolution therefore calls for vigorous opposition to the instances of circumventing the delegation system in decision-making and points out the concrete ways for promoting the delegation-based decision-making.

The closing chapter of the resolution underlines that the largest reserves of further development and the greatest strength of the Yugoslav society lie in its "truly democratic and profoundly human system of socialist self-management."

Congress Concludes

LD181218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 18 Jun 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG)--The 1,800 participants in the most important assembly of the Yugoslav working class, today closed their intensive three-day work by adopting the resolution of the Third Congress of Yugoslav Self-Managers, it is their firm determination to develop even more resolutely, through the struggle for economic stabilization, self-management as a corner-stone of socialist, nonaligned Yugoslavia.

The debate at the congress, in which almost every third delegate took part, has clearly shown that the weaknesses and difficulties perceived do not stem from self-management. On the contrary, it has been confirmed that these difficulties are for the most part the result of inconsistency and deposition to the implementation of the Yugoslav Constitution and the law on associated labour which provide for the full development of self-management relations and the delegation system.

This fact was noted by Yugoslav trade union official Mika Spiljak in his concluding address.

Spiljak pointed out that the congress had closed only in formal terms and that real activities were forthcoming in work enterprises.

The congress has shown, Spiljak noted, that "the Yugoslav working class in united, that its interests are common and that it cannot be divided on a regional national or any other grounds.

The congress delegates were also addressed by president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher. He underlined that Yugoslavia's internal stability, with socialist self-management as its constituent element, "is particularly important in the present complex international political and economic conditions which are continuously deteriorating". Nonalignment and the struggle for peace and the peaceful settlement of controversial questions in international relations have clearly established themselves as the only possible alternative for mankind, he said.